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U.S. 'OPENLY ADVOCATING WAR' BY TROOP MOVEMENTS

PM201528 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "A Provocative Step"]

[Text] Washington--White House and Pentagon officials have confirmed earlier U.S. press reports that the United States is having talks with the West German authorities on a massive transfer of U.S. troops in the FRG to the borders of the GDR and the other socialist states. According to UPI, in the course of this redeployment it is planned to concentrate in the immediate proximity of the borders with the socialist countries practically the entire contingent of U.S. troops in West Germany, which is currently billeted at military bases in the heart of the country.

The United States is known to have more than 200,000 servicemen stationed in the FRG. Within the framework of the new U.S. strategy envisaging preparing for a "long war," the United States has recently been intensifying its efforts to build up its military presence in West Europe. Reinforcements are being drafted onto the "old continent" and emergency supplies of weapons, ammunition, military hardware, food and medicines are being stockpiled at ports and military bases in West Europe, especially the FRG.

The U.S. Air Force is rehearsing operations for the rapid airlift to West Europe of U.S. airborne forces. Washington has foisted on its NATO allies a long-term program for upgrading the bloc's armed forces specifically providing for the deployment on West German territory of around 600 tactical nuclear missiles targeted against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

According to a recent CBS television broadcast the U.S. military command in West Germany is actively preparing for hostilities in the context of the densely-populated European Continent using the latest mass destruction devices, including nuclear and chemical weapons. To all intents and purposes Washington has embarked on openly advocating war. Official leaders, including President R. Reagan and his closest aides, emphatically allow the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, and calls for a "preemptive strike" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries along the lines of the Israeli military's pirate raid against Iraq have now appeared in the U.S. press.

The plans to concentrate a thousands-strong army in the eastern part of the FRG, on the borders with the socialist countries, can therefore only be regarded as Washington's latest step along the road of preparing for war in Europe.

The U.S. military's ominous maneuvers are another graphic illustration of the mendacity and hypocrisy of official Washington which, while expatiating about its desire for peace and arms limitation, is doing its utmost to complicate the international situation, sow animosity and discord between peoples, whip up the arms race and push the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

APN COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD171542 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (DPA)--The official Soviet news agency APN has been critical of the German and French positions, adopted in Bonn by President Francois Mitterrand and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at their meeting, concerning the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

In a commentary, the agency said on Friday that "there is a serious difference of opinion between Moscow and the West European capitals" on this question.

Moscow is gaining the impression that the holding back by the West on negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons is due to the fear that the fact of starting negotiations could call the necessity of stationing weapons into question.

"Such a turn of events, however, is obviously not very pleasant to those who want to get as many nuclear arms from the United States as possible," the commentary said. "This is true primarily of the FRG." The Soviet Union will have to draw its own conclusion from this.

DPRK PAPER CITED ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

PM171426 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Aggressive Provocation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jul--The U.S. decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in South Korea is a blatant provocation to the Korean people and to all who advocate peace in Korea and its peaceful unification, and who advocate a total ban on nuclear weapons, writes NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee. This step indicates that Washington has started direct preparations for waging the most barbaric nuclear war in this region.

Once again, the paper notes in that connection, the whole world is confronted with the loathsome, misanthropic face of American imperialism, which is hoping to solve all its problems by recourse to crude force. In order to implement its wild plans to establish world supremacy the United States is trying to gain control of areas possessing the main types of natural resources, areas which are also of great strategic military significance.

The United States regards South Korea as a bridgehead for pursuing a "position of strength" policy. That is why it intends to deploy the new medium-range nuclear weapons there.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN USSR REGISTERED

LD171500 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] The Hagfors observatory today registered an underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk area in the Soviet Union. The explosion took place at about 0430 this morning.

SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD URGES BAN IN GENEVA

LD151326 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Geneva, 15 Jul, TASS--The Disarmament Committee has started debates on the question of banning new types of weapons of mass destruction.

Head of the Soviet delegation V.L. Israelyan, speaking at a plenary session, urged the Disarmament Committee to step up efforts to work out preventive measures banning the use of scientific and technical achievements for developing new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including radiological weapons, the effect of which on people and the environment could be compared only with the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the removal of obstacles, brought on by the desire of some delegations to link the solution of the question on the prohibition of radiological weapons with the solution of other international problems which have no bearing on that issue, would enable the committee to complete work within the briefest time on the text of the treaty prohibiting radiological weapons.

Representatives of the delegations from Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and Romania supported in their speeches the Soviet delegation's proposal, stressing the real threat of the use of scientific achievements for developing new types of weapons of mass destruction and the need to take urgent measures to work out a corresponding international agreement. Representatives of some Western delegations, despite the well-known facts about the development of new types of weapons of mass annihilation in the United States, actually opposed the elaboration of urgent measures banning the development of new types of such weaponry.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD171810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Jul 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator for All-Union Radio with Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, and Viktor Glazunov, Bonn correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, dear comrades. Our broadcast today has been compiled as usual according to your letters, and we shall be talking about the forthcoming meeting in Ottawa of the leaders of the major Western powers; about the Peace 81 march; about why it was necessary for Washington to unleash the campaign on the so-called struggle against international terrorism; and about the situation in Uruguay. We shall also answer your other questions.

Ottawa Conference Viewed

Our editorial office's mail today includes many letters devoted to relations between the leading capitalist countries and also to their position on the most important international problems. Here is a letter from Sergey Ivanovich Darepelkin: I have read in the papers that there is soon to be a conference of the leaders of the Western powers. What questions will be discussed at this meeting? Here is another letter from Petr Stepanovich Bobrov who writes: In PRAVDA recently there was a report that Francois Mitterrand, the new French president, and Helmut Schmidt, the West German chancellor, had held consultations in connection with the forthcoming conference of heads of state and governments of the seven major capitalist countries. Mitterrand and Schmidt approved the well-known NATO decision to deploy American missiles in Europe. They repeated the well-worn thesis of the Soviet military threat. Does not all this mean that some kind of Western united front against our country is being formed? I want to ask Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, to answer this question and other questions along the same lines. Over to you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

[Krasikov] The questions which you have underlined with red pencil in the batch of letters in front of us mainly repeated each other. Therefore I think one can answer them all at once without quoting each one separately. But I would begin with the one which you have just read, about the West's united front against us. At the conference of the leaders of the Western powers there will, of course, be detailed discussion of the problems of relations between the capitalist world and us. But these are not the only issues. The agenda includes many burning questions concerning the capitalist world itself, above all the aggressive--and I am not afraid of that word--the truly aggressive economic policy of the United States, which is trying to overcome its internal difficulties at the expense of the other developed capitalist countries.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, perhaps it would be worthwhile acquainting us with where, when and with whose participation this meeting will be taking place.

[Krasikov] Well, on 19 July U.S. President Reagan, President Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG, Prime Minister Thatcher of Britain, Suzuki, the head of the Japanese Government, and Spadolini, head of the Italian Government, will arrive in Ottawa, the capital of Canada, and will, of course, be joined by Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, the host party, so to speak. On that same day they will be taken by army helicopters to the Chateau Montebello Hotel, 70 km from Ottawa. It is there that the meeting of the Big Seven will begin on 20 July. On the 21 July the Western leaders will return to Ottawa, to the Canadian Parliament building. Like previous conferences, this one will take place in an atmosphere of secrecy--behind closed doors.

[Kosovan] So it is by no means the first meeting of Western leaders on this scale?

[Krasikov] Correct. It will be the seventh meeting of the leaders of the aforementioned states. But, of course, in recent years the people taking part have changed more than once. And now four of them--Reagan, Mitterrand, Spadolini and Suzuki--will be participating for the first time in such measures.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, you were saying that much time at the Ottawa meeting will be taken up with questions concerning the Western economy.

[Krasikov] Yes, all the United States' partners without exception are profoundly concerned, as I have already said, over Reagan's aggressive economic policy. They are suffering losses of billions as a result of the rise in the exchange rate of the American dollar and the raising of bank interest rates in the United States--an artificial rise, I would say. Washington's policy is leading to a draining of the currency reserves of the other Western countries and to a rise in the cost of credit. This is occurring at the very moment when they are all in need of capital investment and cheaper credit, dreaming of somehow reviving the economy which is going through a crisis, and of at least somewhat reducing unemployment. The Western powers especially want to reduce unemployment since the scale is now really beginning to alarm the employers because it is laden with a social explosion of the type which we are observing these days, say, in Britain. Apart from this almost all the Western countries are complaining about the disloyal competition from Japan, which has flooded them with its goods, ruining small manufacturers.

[Kosovan] Is there the prospect Of achieving some kind of agreement?

[Krasikov] Well, at the moment it is still rather difficult to answer that question. But the Western press' leading observers are fairly unanimously predicting that Reagan will try to steer the talks--if he can, and as far as he can--away from the economic field and into the political field. Well of course he will undoubtedly make an attempt to lend to the forthcoming discussion a political and moreover anti-Soviet nature. It follows from all the American President's statements made thus far that if there is something bad about any issue, he declares that it is the Soviet Union; if the colonial system is falling apart the communists are to blame; if the national liberation movement is expanding it is against Moscow's intrigues; and even the economic crisis which is afflicting the capitalist world is not an objective natural phenomenon but, according to Reagan, is the result of the perfidious intrigues of the Soviet Union and its allies.

NATO, Arms Race, SALT

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, I would like to bring you back to the question from our listener from Moscow, Petr Bobrov, on the creation of some kind of united Western front against our country.

[Krasikov] Well, if not a front then at least an alliance of the West, an alliance with its sharp end pointed mainly against our country, indeed exists, and moreover has existed for a long time. This is the North Atlantic alliance, NATO, a reality which we have reckoned with and with which we still reckon. It is no coincidence that the socialist countries of Europe have created their own defensive organization, the Warsaw Pact and we, it must be stressed, are strong enough to make potential aggressors think 20 times before disturbing the peaceful labor of our people. But as for France's adherence to the Western alliance it must not be said that she belongs to it now, because although she joined the North Atlantic alliance from the moment of its emergence, that was in 1949.

[Kosovan interrupting] Anatoliy Andreyevich, here I think we need to explain the difference between the West's political alliance and its military organization.

[Krasikov] Before 1966 there was effectively no such difference. All the countries belonging to the North Atlantic bloc were also members of its military organization.

This meant not only the coordination of their military policy, planning, combat equipment and so on; it also meant that the NATO military command--and it always was and is now headed by an American general--could give orders directly to the service units of all the NATO countries, that is, could command them without asking permission from either the governments or the parliaments of the relevant countries.

And so in 1966 General De Gaulle, who was then president of France, declared: From now on our army, the whole army including the units which have been under the command of the NATO joint military command, will obey only us ourselves, the French, the French Government and the French president, and not any American general. France left the NATO joint military organization, and this happened, as I said, 15 years ago, but she did not cease her alliance relations with the other members of the North Atlantic alliance, including the United States.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, I think that Comrade Bobrov, as a regular serviceman, knows about this, and it seems to me that his question arose from the fact that he wants to know whether France is now going back into the NATO joint military organization.

[Krasikov] Well, no doubt a direct question can and should be given a direct answer. The new French president has already stated that under him, too, France will not return to the NATO military organization which she left. In a recent government statement made by Prime Minister Mauroy in the National Assembly there was also indirect mention of this. The prime minister promised that France would continue to base her national defense on her own forces and not on a military alliance with the other Western states. But having said "A" one must also say "B." Even under Giscard d'Estaing, that is, before the Socialist Party came to power in France, several important practical steps were taken toward expanding the daily cooperation between France and NATO. Now new steps are being taken in the same direction, and insofar as the Americans are the ones who set the tone in NATO this means in practice that--and this must be stated--a certain rapproachement is taking place between France and the United States in the military field.

[Kosovan] And this rapprochement was manifested in the positions adopted by Mitterrand and Schmidt during their recent meeting in Bonn?

[Krasikov] That's exactly how it was. Moreover in the question which concerns us in the most direct way, it must be said, the defense interests of our country. Well, in December 1979, I recall, NATO adopted under American pressure a decision which has been known since as the NATO dual decision. Why dual? Because the Americans, who were trying to get the Western European states' agreement to the deployment of an additional 500 or so Pershing and so-called cruise missiles on their territory, obtained that agreement, but obtained it on one condition. What was that? It was that talks should be held with the Soviet Union before 1985, that is, before the scheduled time for deployment of the new missiles. Well, the first part of this decision, on the so-called catching up in arms--we would say not catching up in arms but additional arming--this part in any event was justified by the fact that the Soviet Union had deployed along its western border missiles targeted on Western Europe and that, they reckoned, something had to be done to balance them, to compensate for this as it were. But at the same time they took no account of our explanation that these new Soviet missiles were being deployed to replace old ones which had served their time and that moreover for each new missile installed one or sometimes even two old missiles were being dismantled.

They also took no account of another important explanation, that the Soviet missiles did not upset the established balance of forces, since they were in fact acting as a balance to the existing American so-called forward-base system.

Indeed we have today approximately 1,000 medium-range nuclear weapons delivery systems on each side, that is, on an equal basis. And as I said no account was taken of these explanations by the United States, but at the same time they were received with understanding by the peoples of the Western European countries. Therefore in order to break the resistance of the wavering, the Americans agreed to include in the NATO decision a second point, the point concerning talks with the Soviet Union. Thus, this NATO decision became a dual one.

Many leaders in Western Europe, including Schmidt, while supporting the thesis of the so-called catching up in arms, promised their people that perhaps it would not be necessary to implement this decision. If the talks with the Soviet Union led to a general lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe there would no longer be a need for the new missiles. But as far as the United States is concerned it must be said bluntly that from the very beginning they put their own interpretation on the NATO decision. They considered and continue to consider that their new missiles should be deployed in Europe in any event, that is, they reason approximately as follows: We'll deploy the missiles and then it will be clear--there may be talks and that will be fine, or there may be none and that would be even better.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, what is Western Europe's attitude toward this reasoning?

[Krasikov] Varying, it must be said. The Governments of Britain and Italy have already stated that they will agree to any decision by the United States. Belgium and the Netherlands demand that talks should be held first and that then the missile question should be settled. West Germany has up to now adopted what I would call a sort of intermediary position, both in favor of the missiles and in favor of the talks, without making it very clear, so to speak, which should be given priority. Recently, however, the public movement against the deployment of new American missiles has been steadily growing in that country. A considerable proportion of the members of the ruling Social Democratic Party, led by its Chairman Willy Brandt, are coming out in favor of talks. I would recall that not very long ago Brandt was in Moscow, and after talks with the Soviet leaders he returned home and openly said that he was convinced that the Soviet Union wanted to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe. He repeated this at the meeting of the Presidium of the Socialist International which has just been held in Stockholm--I would recall that Brandt is at the same time chairman of the Socialist International. Now the campaign against the missiles has been joined by the major West German trade unions, and the West German press says that it cannot be ruled out that these NATO plans will be discussed by literally millions of people in the country. In these conditions it must be said that unexpected support for Reagan and his team came from Francois Mitterrand. Before his meeting with Schmidt, a meeting which has devoted to the forthcoming Ottawa conference, he gave an interview to the West German magazine STERN and there expressed himself in favor of the deployment of American missiles in Europe in any event, before talks or, so to speak, without talks.

[Kosovan] He held this position before the elections too.

[Krasikov] No, he expressed himself then, I would say, more carefully, and incidentally he pointed out several times that there were grounds for the Soviet Union's apprehension concerning the American plans.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, how would you explain such a turnabout?

[Krasikov] Well, it is probably still difficult to give an unambiguous answer to that question today, but it seems to me personally, and this is my opinion, that one reason for aligning himself with the American position on this question could be Mitterrand's desire to balance his criticism of the United States' policy in other fields, above all the economic field. And there his criticism is fairly sharp and severe.

As for how farsighted such a twofaced position is, that is a different matter, but I think that one can only regret that France is effectively refusing to make a positive contribution to the discussion of the problem of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and is hurrying to the aid, as we can see, of the champions of the arms race in this matter.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, what is the attitude of the French Communists to this, because they are now part of the government together with the socialists, supporters of Mitterrand?

[Krasikov] Yes, soon after Mitterrand's demarche the central organ of the French Communist Party L'HUMANITE, expressed a precise view on this matter. It published an article in which it decisively disassociated itself from such a position. L'HUMANITE says bluntly that the NATO decision on the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe represents a very serious threat. The central organ of the Communist Party clearly and unambiguously expresses itself in favor of holding talks which could ensure a military balance, could stop the arms race and could take us forward on the path of disarmament. Thus the struggle against Washington's dangerous plans will, of course, continue, and will continue independently of what decisions are taken at the forthcoming meeting of leaders of the Western world in Ottawa. This struggle--I think there can be no doubt of this--this struggle can be won by the peoples.

[Kosovan] Thank you very much, Anatoliy Andreyevich....

Terrorism, U.S. Policy

Our program' mailbag includes many letters condemning the campaign currently being waged by the present U.S. administration alleging Soviet complicity in what is called "international terrorism". As Konstantin Romanovich Koshelev of Sverdlovsk says in his letter, the myth being put forward about international terrorism is a clumsy attempt to replace the myth of Washington's concern for the defense of human rights. To sum up the letters one can consider them to pose a common question: Why did Washington need this latest propaganda cover? To give a brief answer, the point and purpose of this political diversion consists of finding justification, as one might say, ideological justification, for the escalation of U.S. aggressiveness on foreign policy and undermining all acknowledged principles of relations between states, and also the right of nations to self-determination. Here one should note that this is by no means the first attempt to make fantastically mendacious allegations against the Soviet Union of preparing, financing and equipping international terrorism.

Now for a little history. I should like to recall the so-called International Conference on Terrorism, held 2 years ago in Jerusalem. It was at this gathering that the first trial run of the anti-Soviet deliberate-misinformation campaign on international terrorism was held. In Jerusalem, two fundamental theses were formulated. Firstly terrorism is a threat to Western civilization, and furthermore, as was stressed in many respects more serious than the danger of nuclear war.

The second, and probably central, thesis was that the inspirer of international terrorism is, allegedly, the Soviet Union. A not unimportant detail: among the organizers and participants in the notorious conference in Jerusalem were, in particular, Bush, a former CIA director and now U.S. vice president, and the not unknown anti-Sovietist Pipes, now working on the staff of the U.S. National Security Council. It was clear even then that the aim of the conference was to prepare for the unleashing of yet another campaign to undermine detente.

As we see, the elaboration of the fundamental theses of the so-called campaign to combat international terrorism, a campaign now selected by the Reagan administration as a strike action of subversive diplomacy was brought in gradually.

Our regular listener Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov asks, what is behind Washington's attempt to identify terrorism with the just struggle of the peoples for their national, economic and social liberation? This line of argument certainly indicates a desire to halt the course of natural historical development.

A desire is indicated in what is said by representatives of the U.S. administration to represent the collapse of the colonial system and the formation of independent states as the work of the hand of terrorists, who, according to the scheme of things into which Washington puts them are guided by the hand of Moscow. The utter absurdity of fabrications of this sort has been repeatedly pointed out by representatives of the young states themselves. Let me quote an example. In 1972, when the UN General Assembly formed a special committee for terrorism, the representatives of many developing countries opposed the attempts of the West, under the pretext of preventing terrorism, to make encroachments on the right of nations to self-determination. In particular, the Algerian delegate drew attention to another phenomenon: the widespread use of terrorism against the young independent states. In this connection, I should like to quote a letter from our listener Arnikov of Simferopol. He writes that while hypocritically coming out in opposition to international terrorism, the United States itself in fact provides support for terrorist groups. These are used against those independent states, whose course of developments does not suit Washington.

Indeed, subversive activity is a constant, immutable element in U.S. foreign policy. This activity is managed at the level of central governmental institutions. A special interdepartmental organ is engaged in determining the main trends of subversive activities inextricably linked with terrorism. This organ is headed by the President's assistant for national security. The activities of this organ are masked under codewords such as "Committee 40", "Committee 303", "Group 54-12" and so on. A typical example of the subversive terrorist activities of the U.S. state organs was the action directed toward organizing a coup d'etat in Chile. The use of terrorist methods to overthrow the Allende government and establish a fascist dictatorship. This is far from being the only example of the subversive terrorist activities of the United States. One might also mention the support in arms and money for the puppet UNITA group, waging a terrorist struggle against people's Angola.

An example of what one might call indirect intervention is U.S. support of armed mercenaries sent into the territory of Democratic Afghanistan. Washington is not giving up the old methods. An example of open support for antipopular state terrorism is the attitude of Washington toward the ruling junta in El Salvador, which is kept in power solely by the use of large-scale terror, using American military equipment, with the participation of punitive troops trained by the USA's so-called "military advisers".

This long list of examples is far from being complete. I should like to comment that the organizers of this canard, which everyone can now see is hypocritical and provocative, involving the hand of Moscow directing terrorism, have been forced to admit to a total lack of proof: direct, indirect, or any kind whatsoever, confirming the accusations of the Soviet Union's role in financing, planning and organizing international terrorism. The replies of Haig, the U.S. Secretary of State, are revealing in this respect. He was questioned by journalists attending his press conference on the theme of the Soviet Union allegedly directing international terrorism. I am now quoting him directly: The absence of reliable evidence has hampered us. The information surely must exist. We must seek and find it. It is quite apparent that the result of the campaign about the hand of Moscow and international terrorism will be a boomerang effect, striking a still more painful blow at U.S. prestige than the failed human rights defense campaign.

PRAVDA REVIEWS U.S. POLICY, KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

PM201119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 4

[Boris Orekhov untitled international review]

[Text] There Is No Task More Important

The safeguarding of peace has been, is and will remain the supreme goal of the Soviet state's foreign policy. This line from the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the world's parliaments and peoples" is backed by the enormous amount of work our country has done to preserve and safeguard peace since the time of Lenin's decree on peace.

In defending peace our country is defending the very first and most sacred human right--the right to life. This matter affects us all together and each of us individually. There can be no onlookers or indifferent people in this matter. "The legions of the indifferent--they do not kill, neither do they betray, but it is only with their tacit consent that treachery and murder exist on earth." Uttered 50 years ago, these words of the Soviet writer have an utterly topical ring today.

Life shows that there are fewer and fewer people indifferent to the fate of peace. The warm response with which the world greeted the Soviet parliamentarians' appeal is a testimony to the serious concern of millions of people for the world's destiny.

The "Peace March-81"--the international relay which started in Copenhagen 21 June--has become a powerful action in support of the cause of peace.

The movement of protest against the implementation of the well-known NATO "missiles" decision on the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles is expanding and gaining strength with every passing day. The Italian magazine L'EXPRESSO writes that, according to its information, 56 percent of British people are opposed to the missiles' deployment, while in the Netherlands 60 percent of the population unconditionally reject the NATO decision.

More and more organizations and groups are joining the antiwar movement in the FRG. The buildup of militarist preparations on the country's territory and the preparations for the deployment on it of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles are generating mounting resistance from many FRG politicians.

The movement against the deployment of nuclear weapons in Portugal or the transit of these weapons across Portuguese territory is mounting. Less than 4 months after the birth of the movement, about 200 young people's, women's, trade union, religious and other organizations have come out in support of it. The collection of signatures to an appeal calling for the prevention of the deployment of nuclear weapons on Portuguese territory before it is too late is being conducted vigorously.

These brief lines from the vast chronicle of the present-day antiwar movement give an idea of its scope and of how an understanding of the need for everyone's personal participation in the struggle for the right to life is entering the awareness of millions of people.

The insinuations regarding the Soviet Union's alleged desire to "drive a wedge" between the United States and West Europe--insinuations hurriedly concocted across the ocean and addressed to the United States' European allies--look absurd and ridiculous. And it is not a case of the "strident minority" in Europe, as a U.S. Department of State leader arrogantly termed the participants in the antiwar movement, but new millions of fighters against the threat of war. But if we are speaking of a wedge between the United States and Europe, then it is comprised of Washington's irresponsible, adventurist policy, mixed with shameless anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, and the present U.S. administration's desire to resort to strong-arm methods in an attempt to resolve in its favor particular vexed issues, including issues regarding relations with its allies. But this is not the path which accords with the peoples' interests or the conditions of contemporary development in the world. Only someone who is politically blind can fail to see that in our age there is no sensible means other than talks of resolving vexed problems, however acute and complex they may be.

That is why an increasing number of people are supporting the USSR's peace-loving policy and its peace initiatives.

The Course of "Antitalks"

The peace-loving public's concern for the fate of peace is understandable. Also understandable is the anxiety of politicians in the Western countries who are far from being pacifists but who, as London's THE TIMES wrote, fear that "the anti-Soviet sentiments in Washington together with plans for a sharp increase in U.S. military expenditure will undermine the attempts to begin a new round of talks on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe." After all, even the steps the United States has taken in the past few weeks in the diplomatic arena and the military sphere confirm that the present Washington administration is intensifying its course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and has in fact renounced the course toward talks, and that it is expanding deliveries of weapons to dictatorial regimes and in general to countries whose policy embraces anti-Sovietism.

Where may this apology for a foreign policy lead the country?--that is the question which an increasing number of Americans themselves have been asking recently. In an attempt to reassure his doubting fellow countrymen U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, the New York TIMES writes, "confidentially informed a New York audience that Americans have no cause for doubting that Reagan definitely has a foreign policy." Its goal, he reported, is "peace and freedom."

What "peace and freedom" do the Washington leaders have in mind when they hold talks with the FRG authorities on the extensive transfer of U.S. troops in the FRG closer to the borders of the GDR and the CSSR? This plan presupposes concentrating, in the immediate vicinity of the borders with the socialist countries, almost the entire contingent of U.S. troops in West Germany now billeted at military bases deep in the country's interior. And this contingent, as is well known, numbers no more and no less than 200,000 plus servicemen. The transfer of troops to the borders of other states is always an expression of aggressive intentions.

What "peace" and what "freedom" is the U.S. administration seeking in giving its Armed Forces, as the Washington POST reports, secret instructions to formulate plans for strikes against the territory of sovereign countries in response to any halt in oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf? At the same time, these instructions state that the United States must be capable of "reacting" in other parts of the world too and of transferring or extending a war to other regions. Obviously, the result of this policy would be not the cursing but the stoking of any conflict--in any part of the world.

What "peace" and what "freedom" does the Washington administration have in mind in developing plans for deploying 3,000-4,000 sea-launched cruise missiles and 6,000 air-launched missiles by the start of the nineties? The Pentagon has outlined a "first 5-year plan" for these missiles which places special emphasis on the accelerated production of Tomahawk missiles for the Navy. And if next year, under this "5-year plan," 88 such missiles are deployed, that is, almost twice as many as the Carter administration proposed, in 1987 it is planned to deploy as many as 900 Tomahawks a year. In addition to the Tomahawks, by 1998 it is planned to deploy 3,418 strategic nuclear cruise missiles on B-52 bombers.

Not so long ago the American President publicly shared his liking for the way of thinking of the ancient Chinese military theoretician Sun-Tzu, who said some 2,500 years ago that "it is not yet the heights of art to win 100 victories in 100 battles" and that "it is the height of art to subjugate an enemy without a fight." In piling up Everests and Monts Blancs of nuclear missile weapons the Washington administration in no way wishes to understand the senseless and pernicious nature of its adopted policy or the senseless and doomed nature to any attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and to achieve its hegemonist ends.

"What are representatives of the 'outstanding capabilities of political thought' in the United States now seeking?"--R. Augstein asks sarcastically in the pages of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. "Ah, if only we knew. Therefore let us try to draw a conclusion on the Americans' intentions on the basis of their actions: The Soviet Union must go into a decline because of increasingly powerful and ever-increasing weapons, with the help of an increase in the number of NATO members and with the help of ever-increasing psychological pressure. It must be isolated, prevented from acting and held up to shame. Impressive armaments must bolster the U.S. economy and weaken the Soviet Union's economy." The Washington leaders, the author of the article in DER SPIEGEL goes on to write, would like to make confrontation with the USSR "the leitmotiv of their activity... There is no question of disarmament. Talk of control of disarmament is just for the sake of appearances."

U.S. Secretary of State Haig recently made one more attempt to somehow change the image of the aims of American foreign policy, to whitewash and justify it and to lull West Europe's indignant public opinion. He devoted his speech at New York's Foreign Policy Association chiefly to the question of arms control.

Analyzing Haig's speech, foreign policy commentators point out that he confined himself to just a vague expression of "the Reagan administration's hope that official talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arms in Europe will begin between the middle of November and the middle of December." They also point out that here Haig did not mention when talks will be held on strategic arms limitations. "Moreover," a New York TIMES correspondent writes, "in his opinion such talks must not hinder Washington's decisions to modernize its 'vulnerable' land-based missiles and to build a new strategic bomber or to improve its armaments."

While discoursing on the problem of limiting arms the U.S. secretary of state advocated an approach to this problem which is, in fact, incompatible with the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. His speech plainly revealed a desire to turn the very talks on this problem into a screen under cover of which Washington would implement its plans to deploy new medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe. "We will try to secure agreements," Haig declared, "which make peace more secure by reinforcing the potential of deterrence." Translated into more comprehensible language, this means that the United States intends to continue building up nuclear arms.

With his speech Haig hardly achieved the aim on which he was reckoning. No, he did not reassure world public opinion. On the contrary, he merely confirmed that the United States is continuing its adventurist policy against the peoples' will.

New York Farce

Nor did the shameful comedy of the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea," staged in New York, elicit an ovation.

Organized to a joint American-Chinese scenario, it was an attempt to conduct direct interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state--the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Conceived as a grand "show," it failed, however, from the outset to justify the organizers' hopes. And the blue UN flag which they used to screen their unsightly plans did not help either.

Right from the start the world community expressed its attitude toward the New York farce very unambiguously: The idea of convening the conference was rejected by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and dozens of developing countries, as well as a number of other states, not to mention the socialist countries, refused to participate in it. And even among those states which did send their representatives to the conference, far from all of them demonstrated solidarity with its organizers.

Exposing the designs of the New York spectacle, the newspaper KAMPUCHEA writes that this conference accords with the interests of the Beijing hegemonists and American imperialists, who are seeking to reverse the process of revolutionary transformations in Kampuchea and in Indochina, and not with the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia. With its help, the newspaper justly points out, Beijing, Washington and international and Khmer reaction are trying to wreck the dialogue which has begun between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN and to exacerbate the situation in Southeast Asia.

In fact, the conference participants polished their eloquence over some "Kampuchean question," but this question simply does not exist. It was resolved when the people of Kampuchea threw off the bloody regime of Beijing puppets and began reviving the country.

It was in vain that U.S. Secretary of State Haig, in revealing Washington's plans to knock together a "united front" out of the emigre riffraff expelled by the Kampuchean people from their country and out of the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs, threatened Vietnam. It was in vain that the Beijing representative spewed abuse at the USSR and Socialist Vietnam. Their speeches were rightly evaluated by the peace-loving public as an attempt to destabilize the situation in Indochina. It is obvious that both Washington and Beijing would like to continue preserving the artificially maintained tension in that region and to wreck the process of normalizing life in Kampuchea and the search for ways to settle the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole--which could be well served by the well-known constructive proposals of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The conference's final declaration was based on a working document prepared by ASEAN. The measures which it proposes with regard to an independent, sovereign state, which is what the People's Republic of Kampuchea is (for example, "ideas" such as "the withdrawal of all foreign troops," "disarmament of all Kampucheans" and so forth) appear absurd to say the least, if not ridiculous.

Any decisions adopted by the pseudoconference, the SRV's permanent representative at the United Nations declared in this connection, will be regarded by the states of Indochina as illegal and invalid.

The conspiracy against People's Kampuchea will not succeed. The wheel of history cannot be reversed. The Kampuchean people's destiny and future lie in their own hands.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON OTTAWA SUMMIT MEETING

Preliminary Meetings

LD201600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Report by special correspondents Artem Melikyan and Gennadiy Shishkin]

[Text] Ottawa, 20 Jul (TASS)--The seventh conference of the seven leading capitalist countries--the United States, Japan, FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Canada--opened here today. On the agenda of the meeting along with the most pressing economic contradictions born of the deepening crisis of capitalism, are foreign policy problems, which have become more serious as a result of the adventuristic, aggressive policy of the Reagan administration of refusing talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of arms and curbing the arms' race.

On the eve of the first plenary session which will take place in the Chateau Montebello near Ottawa, bilateral meetings took place between U.S. President Ronald Reagan, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and French President Francois Mitterrand. There were also contacts between the ministers of foreign affairs, finance and economy.

The TORONTO STAR reports that the aim of these preliminary meetings was "to ensure a decisive role for Reagan in determining the course of the discussions on American conditions on practically every point of the agenda." Nevertheless, it is clear from the statements made by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Presidential Counselor Edwin Meese, that the West European members of the "big seven" expressed their disquiet about several of the lines of the Washington administration.

Meese in particular admitted that a number of the West European partners of the United States had spoken in favor of the United States beginning talks as quickly as possible with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms.

Continuing its policy of foisting new American nuclear missiles on Western Europe, and trying at the same time to calm down the indignation of the world public at Washington's sabotaging these talks, U.S. Secretary of State Haig again made fuzzy promises about entering talks with the Soviet Union on this question some time in the middle of November or middle of December this year.

At the same time the United States has put open pressure on its partners in order to force them to follow the American line on curtailing trade and economic cooperation with the socialist countries. As Haig stated, President Reagan expressed his "concern" at his meeting with FRG Chancellor Schmidt at the "extreme dependence" of the FRG on supplies of Soviet natural gas and its intention of taking part in the construction of the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to West Europe. Reagan also demanded that the West European countries take part in the conference being hatched by the United States this autumn aimed at making the limitations on trade with the socialist countries more severe.

As for the economic problems of the "big seven" themselves, Haig stated that "FRG Chancellor Schmidt expressed concern at the influence which the high U.S. interest rates are having on the economy of Europe as a whole."

For his part French President Mitterrand noted that "this problem is fraught with profound consequences not only for West Europe but on a wider, global scale." President Reagan boldly stated again that his administration would keep firmly to its chosen path of "struggle against inflation" and that it did not now intend in any way to help its allies solve such urgent and dangerous problems as the deepening decline of production, the growth of mass unemployment and the worsening of class and social contradictions in these conditions, which have been so strikingly shown in the mass demonstrations of British workers against the antipopular policy of monopolies.

The fact that the people of other capitalist countries too do not intend to accept the policy of stepping up the arms' race at the cost of lowering the standard of living, which is being foisted on them by the Reagan administration, is shown by the fact that parallel with the conference of the "big seven" a number of Canadian public organizations, with the participation of representatives of other countries of the seven are holding a "people's summit" at the moment. On the day when the participants in the meeting arrived at Chateau Montebello a demonstration of many thousand people took place in Ottawa under the slogan: "For Disarmament, Against Militarism."

First Day Session

LD211012 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Report by TASS special correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin and Artem Melikyan]

[Text] Ottawa, 21 Jul,TASS--The first day of the conference of seven leading capitalist countries has shown that the United States is bringing pressure to bear on its partners and seeking to make them subordinate their policy to the adventuristic anti-Soviet strategy of the Reagan administration. Relegating to the background their own highly acute economic and social problems and contradictions, the leaders of the capitalist world, under United States diktat at bilateral meetings and plenary sessions,are reviving the "cold war" and embarking upon the road of aggravation of international tension.

Speaking at a press conference, Canada's Premier Pierre Trudeau, who is presiding over the conference, said that two documents had been adopted as a result of the first day of the proceedings at Chateau Montebello--a political statement and a statement on terrorism. The authors of the first document, justifying their policy of stepping up the arms race, resort to the shopworn thesis of a mythical "Soviet military threat." In defiance of self-evident facts, they allege that East-West relations had deteriorated because of the continuing build-up of Soviet military power.

The political document expresses hyprocritical readiness to cooperate with the Soviet Union but all this is linked with the "conduct" of the Soviet Union. Just as hypocritically also sound the arguments on the importance of balanced and checked arms control. Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that it is the United States and not the Soviet Union which refused to ratify the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty and systematically wrecked all further talks on this problem.

The political statement once again drags out the so-called "problem of Afghanistan". It expresses hypocritical support of the "Afghan people's right to settle their own future" at a time when it is precisely the United States that organizes and supports interventionist encroachments on the right of the Afghan people to build a new life.

Just as hypocritical are pronouncements by participants in the conference on the "right of the people of Kampuchea to self-determination." In fact, the "big seven" rely openly on intervention in the internal affairs of the much-suffering country, welcoming and supporting the "declaration" of the so-called conference on Kampuchea, staged behind the back of the Kampuchean people and without the presence of their representatives.

The participants in the conference could not hush up Israel's latest aggressive actions against Lebanon, which sparked off universal indignation in the world. Expressing regret over the escalation of tension and the continuing acts of violence, however, they did their utmost to whitewash and virtually defend the Israeli aggressor. In an obvious attempt at diverting the attention of world opinion from the terrorism practised by Israel elevated to the rank of state policy the conference adopted a so-called "statement on terrorism." But it does not even mention the terroristic Israeli air raids on housing sections of Beirut or the invasion of Lebanese territory by Israeli troops or the destruction of homes and the killing of civilians.

The participants in the conference needed arguments on the necessity of "fighting terrorism" in order to attack once again states upholding their independence. It contains utterly disgraceful charges against the Government of Afghanistan for allegedly "giving refuge to the hijackers" and "violating the Hague convention." Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that the United States and not Afghanistan gave refuge to the Brazinskas criminals, who had hijacked a Soviet airliner, killed a hostess and wounded the pilot and the navigator.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON REORGANIZATION OF CIA

PM171427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kassis article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Another CIA Reorganization"]

[Text] In the opinion of Western observers, the pressure exerted by the American espionage community on U.S. policy is becoming increasingly marked--not against the administration's will but because the authorities themselves consider the community's subversive activity to be the best means of carrying out this policy. But for all that the history of the U.S. CIA shows many scandalous failures connected with dirty operations in one country or another. That is why under various presidents and various CIA chiefs attempts have been made to "adjust" the activity of this "headstrong" department which has repeatedly, to put it mildly, placed the Washington administration in an awkward position on the world arena.

With the arrival of President R. Reagan in the White House a new stage has begun in the history of the spy community. R. Reagan is a resolute advocate of stepping up secret operations. The present CIA chief, W. Casey, who was promoted by the President, adopts the same stance. And since they are both deeply convinced that the U.S. intelligence community needs fundamental improving, Casey has already requested from Congress almost an extra $10 billion, to be used by all the departments engaging in spying, subversion, surveillance and provocation.

The journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes: "The special services apparatus, soiled by scandals, is in line for a radical modernization. This has one aim--to expand its activity. It is conjectured that what lies in store is more financial expenditure, more employees and an increase in secret operations abroad."

Having shown itself to be sufficiently well informed, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT--a mouthpiece of the military-industrial complex--emphasizes further that the new CIA chief has also decided to pay special attention to raising the quality of the analysis and assessment of espionage data.

It has been less than 2 weeks since AP reported from Washington on 8 July: "CIA chief W. Casey has now given the order for the CIA's reorganization: It has been decided to create a new organ--the National Intelligence Council. It will consist of 12 officials specializing in particular countries and regions. They are to prepare "estimates of international events." As was to be expected, increased attention in terms of espionage will be paid to "the Soviet Union and China." The new council will report directly to the CIA director. Henry Rowen has been appointed leader of the council. From 1961-65 he held the post of assistant defense secretary and then until 1971 he was president of RAND Corporation.

Thus the U.S. special services are in the grip (for the umpteenth time!) of a feverish reorganization. Its aim is clear--to continue to perform dirty "tricks", to engage in murders, conspiracies, subversion and all the things which have now become for the American people themselves a repellent burden in practical as well as moral terms.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON NEW INTELLIGENCE BILL

LD161812 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 16 Jul 81

["The CIA Gets a Free Hand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--"The bill which is now being drafted in Washington to revise the 'code of conduct' for the American secret services", the newspaper IZVESTIYA says, "will enhance the role of the CIA as a tool for suppressing the civil rights and freedoms of ordinary Americans. The only difference will be that now the unconstitutional activities of the American secret services will be legitimized."

The provisions of this document, the foreign press believes, "have the only purpose of legalizing the subversive and terrorist activities of the CIA", the newspaper points out.

This law will give more loopholes to the CIA. One of them according to the New York TIMES, restricts control over the activities of the intelligence bodies. Apart from that, it is proposed to repeal the requirement that the gathering of intelligence information should be conducted with the use of the "least crude methods." The CIA agents are also likely to receive the official permission to keep an eye on American citizens. To all appearances, they will be allowed to secretly search private homes without court warrants and to plant paid informers in national public organizations. Many other possibilities will be opened as well.

The newspaper New York DAILY NEWS points out that at present the CIA has been instructed to use the anti-Cuban emigre rabble based in the U.S. to mount new terrorist activities against Cuba, IZVESTIYA goes on to say. It is planned to arm the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs operating against the legitimate government of Kampuchea, to organize fresh attempts on the lives of the leaders of foreign countries and to directly supply weapons to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The CIA has already given both verbal and practical proof of the extension of U.S. support for the antigovernmental forces in Angola and the South African racist regime, The Chilean dictators and Salvadoran executioners.

"It is symptomatic that all the subversive and terrorist actions prepared or carried out today by the U.S. secret services as well as the draft of the new presidential bill are presented as part of the efforts aimed at 'more effective struggle against terrorism'. It is obvious that this 'struggle' will in fact be nothing but another impetus to the rampage of terror and violence both in the U.S. and elsewhere.

MEDIA CITED ON ADMINISTRATION 'FRICTION'

PM201354 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Discord in the White House"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jul--"The constant friction" between A. Haig, and other senior administration officials has become a big talking point in official U.S. circles and in the press.

The Washington POST writes that it is "damaging U.S. diplomacy at a critical time in the development of the administration's foreign policy." Haig's latest fit of arrogance, NEWSWEEK stresses, led to this being withdrawn once again from the center of the state. The Washington POST adds that his role has been played down since President R. Reagan reproached him for allowing his aides to criticize the activity of J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations. This incident could be brushed aside, NEWSWEEK notes, were it for the fact that it is indicative of strained relationships within Reagan's foreign policy apparatus. "Haig and his aides," the magazine writes, "regard the President's national security assistant, R. Allen, as too ponderous and the President's closest adviser, E. Meese, as a dilettante." Moreover, during Haig's Asian trip his aides "made a point of deriding Meese and Allen, calling them inexperienced and disorganized people."

The J. Kirkpatrick incident and the pronouncements by Haig and his aides, NEWSWEEK reports, caused the President to be "deeply concerned" while Meese was "absolutely incensed" and Allen was "simply furious."

Citing official White House spokesmen, the paper maintains that the bickering in the administration is due to personal conflicts between A. Haig, and other senior people, particularly R. Allen and C. Weinberger. NEWSWEEK quotes one official as saying that "Haig wants to be constantly told that he is the number one man."

Some White House aides, the Washington POST writes, are even talking about a "Haig problem." The paper notes it "is much more than just an internal administration conflict" and it is "doing more harm to Reagan than it would to some other presidents."

PRAVDA ON U.S. EXPLOITATION OF PUERTO RICO

LD160902 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--The U.S. administration, ignoring the just demand for the decolonisation of Puerto Rico, and contrary to the will of the Puerto Rican people, continues the course towards full annexation of the island and its conversion into the "51st state of the US" writes today's PRAVDA. The U.S. monopolies have invested more than 20,000 million dollars in the Puerto Rican economy, bringing the country's natural wealth under their full control. They are in control of 80 per cent of industrial production and 50 percent of agricultural production of the island.

Dollar investments play, however, not the role of levers of further economic development of the island but the role of powerful pumps to derive profits. The ruthless exploitation of cheap labour of local population ensures to the North American corporations the incomes which are three-four times as high as those they can make "on the mainland."

In result the "economic prosperity" which Washington promised to the Associated Commonwealth to be the acutest crisis. [as received] More than 40 percent of population able to work is unemployed. Among those who have a job one third receive meager wages. The country's agrarian basis has been deliberately undermined by the U.S. monopolies. In spite of the fine climate and fertile soils, the annual import of farm products (mainly from the USA) into Puerto Rico runs at 1,200 million dollars. The external debt has grown up to 12,000 million dollars.

At the same time Puerto Rico has been turned by the Pentagon into springboard of aggression which threatens the sovereignty of the Caribbean countries. Sixteen U.S. military bases are stationed on the island.

Despite the repressions, arrests and trials of patriots, the people of Puerto Rico wage a persistent struggle for the elimination of U.S. military bases, for full withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country's territory, for self-determination, independence and progressive transformations.

IZVESTIYA ON REAGAN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD142036 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 14 Jul 81

[World of Capitalism--World of Lack of Rights--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul, TASS--"The Reagan Administration has taken up from its predecessors, Carter Administration, 'the relay baton' of the crudest violation of human rights in the USA, of encouragement of the policy of racism, terror and violence, which is pursued by the governments of the other capitalist countries", Valerian Zorin, Soviet representative at the UN Human Rights Commission, writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

Recalling the recent facts to this score, the author points out "the dictum by Jesse Jackson, leader of a major black American organisation in Chicago, that 'racism is again becoming a fashion' in the USA and that 'there is a tilt towards Fascism in that country' rightly describes the real policy of the U.S. ruling circles on the human rights issues, about which representatives of these circles have been speaking in recent years at such length and hypocritically, while accusing the socialist and developing countries of alleged violations of these rights."

The world is at the closing stage of elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism, the author goes on to write, but the biggest capitalist country, which claims "leadership" in the development of world civilisation, actually disregards the generally recognized international legal standards, preserves disgraceful racial restrictions and a system of violation of basic rights of the racial and national groups of the indigenous population of the USA. This, as is known concerns in the first place the black American population, which makes a big multimillion racial group, and the Indian indigenous population of the USA.

Valerian Zorin goes on to note that "along with mass most crude violations of human rights in its own country, the USA and its representatives at the UN bodies do their utmost to prevent the adoption of decisions aimed at putting an end to mass and crude violations of human rights in the countries and regions ruled by the dictatorial regimes, which have the backing of the USA and where the decisions taken by the security council and the UN General Assembly in support of the national liberation movements opposing the preservation or restoration of colonial order are sabotaged".

"Among the bourgeois states of Western Europe there are such governments which try to keep pace with the USA in the policy of mass and crude violations of human rights and the British Conservative government undoubtedly holds the first place in it.

"The recent events have ultimately exposed the failure of London's policy in Ulster, the policy of occupation, terror, violence and unheard of violation of political and civil rights."

ANATOLIY GROMYKO REVIEWS BOOK ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD131918 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul, TASS--The new book "USA: Behind the Front of Global Policy" recently published in Moscow is characterised as a "serious piece of research" by the newspaper IZVESTIA. The reviewer, Professor Anatoliy Gromyko Doctor of History, says: "The book presents a broad panorama of the processes and phenomena which have taken place in America during the past 10-12 years and which have affected the foreign policy of the United States. It analyzes thoroughly and in detail the role of the domestic socio-economic problems and broad-based public and political movements as the 'rear' of U.S. foreign policy. The specific features of the mechanism of formulating and implementing the foreign-policy course of American imperialism are illustrated. The energy crisis as an acute economic and social problem affecting both domestic and foreign policies of present-day America is examined in an original way embracing various aspects."

"The author's analysis of the phenomena of a different kind, namely, the effect of changes in the U.S. international position on the domestic, political and socio-economic processes in the country is noteworthy and laudable, Anatoliy Gromyko continues, particular interest in this sense is attached to the analysis of the qualitative growth of the United States dependence on external factors as a specific indicator of its new situation in the system of international relations, and the study of the way in which it affects domestic processes in the U.S.A.

"The work done by the author of the book, A. Kokoshin, makes it possible to get a better idea of the new swerve to the right in U.S. foreign policy and the abandonment by the U.S. Government leadership of the policy of detente that made itself felt several years ago. His conclusions about the trends in the development of the domestic and foreign policies of the United States are very important for a more comprehensive appraisal of the activities of the Reagan administration, which came to power in 1981."

YAKOVLEV CRITICIZES PRC MEMORANDUM ON SRV

LD181824 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GM 18 Jul 81

[TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev: "Beijing: Acting From Great Power Positions"]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul, TASS--Beijing has taken another step toward aggravating relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and further escalating tension in Indochina and the entire region of Southeast Asia. The "memorandum" of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on various aspects of Chinese-Vietnamese relations and the situation in Southeast Asia can only be viewed as another attempt to bring gross pressure to bear in Vietnam.

This act of the Chinese leaders fits well into the slander campaign now growing in China against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries that is timed to coincide with the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea" held in New York. Beijing and Washington, as the proceedings of this provocative venture have demonstrated, are trying to bring back to power in Kampuchea the Pol Pot gang of murderers who exterminated almost three million of their fellow countrymen. At the same time the "conference" was used as a rostrum for preaching hatred for the heroic Vietnamese people.

Misleading the international public, the authors of the memorandum are trying to lay the blame for the worsening of the Chinese-Vietnamese relations on Vietnam, that is, to put things upside down. It is common knowledge that the Government and people of Vietnam have always been showing restraint, striving to normalize relations between Vietnam and China. However, Beijing takes a different approach; it rejects all constructive proposals of Vietnam aimed in this direction. Beijing's memorandum launches slanderous attacks against Vietnam's proposal to conclude a bilateral treaty on peaceful coexistence and non-aggression, presenting it as a "stratagem."

The authors of the memorandum make an ultimatum and demand that Vietnam renounce its independent policy, discontinue its internationalist aid to the fraternal Kampuchean and Laotian people, change its relationship with its friends and allies, particularly the Soviet Union, and knuckle under to Chinese diktat, that is, completely surrender to it, as a condition for the normalization of Chinese-Vietnamese relations. What is this if not Great-Han chauvinism!

Distorting the reasons of continued tension in the whole of Southeast Asia, the Beijing leaders again publicly state their support for the Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary elements based on Thai territory and waging struggle against the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and their refusal to sign a non-aggression treaty with the Indochinese states. This shows that Beijing intends to continue its subversive and divisive activities aimed against the Indochinese countries, to try and drive a wedge between them and their neighbours, the states of Southeast Asia, and to raise a "cordon sanitaire" around Vietnam, which is an obstacle to China's threat in Southeast Asia. It is clear to everyone that this policy is aimed at continuously whipping up tension and worsening contradictions in South East Asia so as to weaken the states of the region and facilitate the implementation of Beijing's expansionistic plans. Beijing makes no secret of the fact that it is going to seek these objectives by stepping up its political, economic and, if needed, military pressure on Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Faced with the present-day tense situation in Southeast Asia, caused by the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism which amount to a direct and immediate threat to peace and security in the region, the Soviet Union, as before, firmly takes the side of the Indochinese nations supports their efforts to develop good-neighbourly relations with the countries of the region and approves the initiative of the three Indochinese countries for improving the situation in that part of the world.

Incidentally, the appearance of the Chinese memorandum itself shows that these initiatives rile the Beijing leaders, who have no interest whatsoever in lessening tensions either in Vietnamese-Chinese relations or in relations between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN member-countries. Facts show that intervention in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries, diktat and the pressing of conditions and demands in the form of ultimatum have become standard practice in Beijing's foreign policy.

The ploys used by the authors of the memorandum to camouflage this policy are not original, and the Chinese falsifiers will hardly succeed in deceiving anyone; all these propaganda ploys are concocted too crudely.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES PRC-SOUTH KOREAN INTRIGUES

LD100732 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul, TASS--Beijing's backstage activities are another pointer to the development of partnership between Chinese hegemonists and reactionary regimes, Boris Barakhta writes in the newspaper PRAVDA. He points out that, any way, murder will out, but in Beijing they do not lose hope to turn down this popular wisdom. The Chinese leadership was already repeatedly trying to conceal some of its unseemly foreign policy machinations.

Take, for instance, China's relations with South Africa, Israel and South Korea. The author points out, "If one looks through the international events page in the newspaper RENMIN REBAO, it would seem that in the world there is no other staunch fighter against apartheid, true friend of the Arabs, consistent champion of peaceful unification of Korea than Beijing. But despite all this propaganda hulaballoo, murder will nevertheless out. According to reports of the foreign press, China actively develops military cooperation with South Africa, Israel, other reactionary regimes."

In the article it is emphasized that Beijing has lately emerged in the world black market of arms. According to the journal SPIEGEL, the People's Republic of China delivers arms to the Republic of South Africa, Egypt, Somalia, Chile. Paul Cradock, Director of the Commerce International Company, which trades in Chinese-made armaments, openly said: "Go to Shanghai, put dollars on the table and take the commodity with you." Frequently, weapons bear spurious labels of countries of the socialist community so as to whip up later the propaganda hulaballoo on "international terrorism" and the "hand of the Kremlin."

Judging by foreign press reports, the article stresses, Beijing develops its links with Seoul. The Chinese press is indignant at Chon Tu-hwan, and "meanwhile, according to Western journalists, an emissary of China's leadership visited South Korea last year incognito. He continued secret negotiations on economic and, possibly, political cooperation. In the opinion of industrial circles, trade between the two countries is to exceed a thousand million dollars this year."

JOURNALIST DESCRIBES VISIT TO DRA PROVINCES

PM171547 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 5

[Special correspondent G. Musayelyan report: "Sunny Caravan"]

[Summary] Kabul-Moscow--This used to be a sun-scorched desert. But things changed during the sixties, after Afghanistan concluded a contract with the USSR for the construction of an irrigation complex. Nangarhar Province is now green with olive and citrus plantations. I visited the Kadda state farm, where 1,900 horticulturists, stockraisers and machine operators work, and talked with the farm director, Anwar Spingar. "He gave a detailed and proprietorial account of the farm's everyday life and labor victories. 'Cadre turnover has been eliminated--it used to be the scourge of production. People who work here now really value their job. A party methodological office was opened a few days ago. There is a library, a meeting hall and a place where people can simply rest. The farm is understanding of believers' needs. All the conditions have been created for them to perform religious rites. A new mosque has even been constructed out of farm profits....'"

"Representatives of all sorts of Afghan nationalities--Pushtuns and Hindus [as published], Turkomans and Uzbeks, Baluchis and Tajiks--work together with Soviet specialists at the Kadda farm. But what do the authors of a Carnegie Foundation report published in the United States care about that: The report is entitled 'In the Shadow of Afghanistan' and makes a 200-page 'analysis' of the growth in Baluchi national awareness, which the USSR is exploiting for its own self-seeking ends, or so it is claimed. Of course, the 'analysis' cites no data to corroborate these provocative claims. After all, where could such data be found! The reason for the appearance of the 'work' is extremely clear. The Carnegie Foundation was carrying out a political order from Washington, which is hatching extremely dangerous plans in southwest Asia. An impressive detachment of American warships has been moved up to the Persian Gulf, cutthroats from the Rapid Deployment Force are being transferred to military bases in Oman and on Diego Garcia Island and bandits armed with American weapons are being sent into Afghanistan to fight against the people's power. And once again it has been necessary to resort to crude anti-Soviet falsehoods to cover up the expansionist plans...." "The Jalalabad irrigation complex serves 40,000 hectares. The Dushmans raiding from Pakistani territory are now directing their main efforts toward putting the canal out of commission. What calamities does this threaten? Specialists have calculated that if the water lifeline were out of action for 3 months, the fertile valley would again become the huge sun-scorched wasteland it was just a few decades ago...."

"In their impotent malice against the young republic the counterrevolutionary gangs are perpetrating vandalism that can only be compared with the actions of desperate savages. Not far from Jalalabad I was shown a national museum of ancient culture, or, to be more accurate, what was left of it. Ancient Muslim relics had been carefully collected there. The Dushmans smashed the statues and the bas-reliefs and desecrated the holy relics--everything that had been found during the excavations. A considerable number of cases is known in which the raiders have destroyed mosques and even burned the Koran." "'Washington, Beijing and Islamabad, together with the region's other reactionary regimes,' says Khudaydar Basharmal, secretary of the Nangarhar Province People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan committee, 'are not only not stopping their aggressive actions against our country, they are actually intensifying them. We know that the United States is the organizer of this undeclared war. President Reagan recently publicly announced the American administration's intention of continuing to supply the gangs with American weapons. Blaspheming, he called these hired killers "freedom fighters." But the terrorists have fewer and fewer opportunities to commit their crimes. The bandits are being caught and destroyed by troop subunits, the people's militia and working people from the detachments for the defense of the revolution. The strengthening monolithic nature of the whole people, vividly expressed in the creation of the National Fatherland Front, inspires the confidence that the cause of the April revolution will triumph!'"

"In an account of the situation in the province these days Radio Free Europe, that offshoot of the American CIA, vividly described 'bloody battles' that had developed there, or so it claimed. The radio saboteurs' reportage had columns of Soviet tanks firing at close range and dozens of ambulances ferrying out the casualties. Yet we saw a flourishing peaceful land, and it was hard to credit that Nangarhar is only 75 km from the Pakistani border -- the Afghan counterrevolution's lair."

"Wherever we went in the province we saw the selfless and -- I will not shrink from the comparison -- heroic labor Soviet specialists: engineers, physicians, agronomists, geologists. 'Shurav' (Adviser) is what ordinary Afghans call our country's emissaries, who have come from Moscow, the Far East, sunny Georgia, the banks of the Volga, Stavropol or Odessa to help build a new and happy life for the young republic."

Though I am back in Moscow I still remember the kind and industrious Afghan people. "Despite all the enemy intrigues, the Afghan 'caravan' is confidently traveling the difficult road to the sun, to the new and happy era."

INTERNATIONAL LAW CITED ON AFGHAN SITUATION

LD202354 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Every year on 21 July, the three Baltic republics -- Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia -- celebrate a momentous anniversary: the restoration of Soviet Government. Forty-one years ago, in 1940, the people of these republics overthrew their bourgeois governments and applied to become part of the Soviet Union. Since then they have been full-fledged members. Despite the lapse of time, the United States Government continues to see this voluntary move as what it calls Soviet expansionism and every year at this time it mounts a propaganda campaign known as captive nations week. But the flourishing Baltic republics are making it ever more difficult for the United States to claim that these are captive nations.

Small wonder Washington has seized upon developments in Afghanistan. The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has given the United States and other Western nations an excuse to again accuse the Soviet Union of expansionism and of breaking international law.

We have asked the president of the Soviet association on international law, Grigoriy Tunkin, to analyze what is going on in Afghanistan from the standpoint of international law: [read by announcer]

Now what does the introduction of a limited Soviet contingent into Afghanistan in 1979 mean from the point of view of international law. The United Nations Charter mentions such an important institute [as heard] of international law as the right of a state to self-defense. In the case when a state is the target of an armed attack or aggression on the part of another country, it has the right to use armed force immediately against the aggressor country.

In accordance with that right, the Government of Afghanistan repeatedly asked the Soviet Union to give it assistance in the struggle against an armed aggression. But only when there appeared a threat to the national independence of Afghanistan did the Soviet Union agree to satisfy these requests and send a limited contingent of its troops to that country. Those troops help Afghanistan fight against the armed bands that are being sent into its territory.

What is the way out of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan? There should be a political settlement which would include ending an aggression against that country, concluding agreements between Afghanistan and the neighboring countries that would provide guarantees against the resumption of such acts.

The Government of Afghanistan has already suggested beginning talks on such a settlement. The proposals are outlined in the statement of the Afghan Government of 14 May, 1980: The Soviet Union adheres to the same stand. Unfortunately, neither the proposals of Afghanistan, nor the Soviet initiatives, have yet had a positive response on the part of the countries that either directly or indirectly, take part in the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

BREZHNEV, OTHERS CONGRATULATE VIETNAMESE LEADERS

Brezhnev Message

PM201126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CSPU Central Committee Politburo, to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, on his election]

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh,

I send the warmest and most sincere congratulations on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my personal behalf on your election as chairman of the SRV State Council. I wish you great successes in your activity in this responsible state post. I shall take this opportunity to express the confidence that the relations of unbreakable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will continue to strengthen and develop steadily for the good of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, in the interests of consolidating the might and cohesion of the entire socialist community and in the name of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Tikhonov Greets Pham Van Dong

PM201127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Greetings message from N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on his election]

[Text] To Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Pham Van Dong,

On behalf of the Soviet Government and on my personal behalf I sincerely congratulate you on your election as chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. I wish you great new success in your activity for the good of the Vietnamese people, who are confidently traveling the path of building socialism and are reliably defending their homeland from external encroachments, and in the interests of further developing the time-tested friendship between our countries and strengthening peace throughout the world.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

Gromyko Greetings

PM200842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 4

[Greetings message from A. Gromyko, USSR foreign affairs minister, to Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign affairs minister, on his reappointment]

[Text] To Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs

Esteemed Comrade Nguyen Co Thach,

Please accept my cordial congratulations on your reappointment as SRV minister of foreign affairs. I wish you renewed success in your responsible activity in implementing the SRV's peace-loving foreign policy in the interests of further consolidating fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries and strengthening peace and international security.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

FURTHER COVERAGE OF PZPR EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS

Kania Report

PM201314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed report on Accountability Report delivered by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 14th July Warsaw session of Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress: "Comrade S. Kania's Report"]

[Text] The congress work coincides with the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, S. Kania stated at the beginning of the Accountability Report. The July holiday measures the time of freedom and socialist transformations. We remember the years of national catastrophe and the Hitlerite occupation, the immeasurable sufferings and the many millions of Poles who died. We take pride in the traditions of the war generation of Poles and the heroic struggle of Polish Army soldiers on the fronts and fighters in the resistance movement, in which millions of people took part.

It is with great gratitude that we will transmit from generation to generation the truth about the Soviet Army's liberation mission; we are grateful to it not only for the acquisition of independence, but for the Polish people's salvation from physical annihiliation.

We will forever preserve the memory of the courage of the defenders of the young people's power and of revolutionary transformations--courage manifested in the struggle against the armed forces of Polish reaction.

The Poles' return, after centuries, to the age-old Polish lands on the Oder, the Neisse and the Baltic, which again became part of the Polish state, is written firmly into history. In a relatively short historical time we raised the country from the ruins, from backwardness. Poland has become a country with developed industry, and tremendous changes are taking place in agriculture.

Despite serious difficulties, the social situation and the cultural level of society have changed and its sense of dignity and awareness of the civil right of joint resolution of state and local issues have increased.

We can be proud of what has been achieved by our people and our party, whose program and whose organizational efforts are acknowledged by history. This is the fundamental basis, the values on which we will build a program for emerging from the present difficulties.

However, there are many reasons for pondering on and expressing concern--even alarm--about the future destiny of People's Poland. Nobody today must cherish any illusions: An acute ideological and political class struggle is underway for power in Poland, for our country's nature, for its place and course in the international arena, the speaker went on.

The intensification of threats to socialism, counterrevolutionary acts, the profound economic crisis, the decline in public discipline and the paralysis of work by state institutions have created danger to the state's existence. All this means that the task of national salvation is on the agenda.

We must change the prevailing situation without delay; we must remove the danger and lead the country onto the path of favorable socialist development.

The party expects this of us, millions of Poles expect it of us, our allies expect it of us.

It is not the first time we have had to live through political disturbances in People's Poland.

Experience of these events shows that whenever matters go as far as street demonstrations, the danger arises that they will become destructive in nature under the influence of adventurists, irrespective of the workers' intentions.

Poland and the party need a profound analysis of all that has caused such dissatisfaction, that has given rise to the workers' protests and to the present political and economic crisis--the most profound in the history of People's Poland.

The scale and depth of the crisis we are now living through arises from many erroneous concepts and decisions taken in the sphere of economic and social policy in the seventies.

First and foremost it is necessary to mention Poland's huge debt to capitalist countries, which exceeds all acceptable bounds. The credits obtained were used inefficiently.

The increase in capital investments was too high, national income fell and it was necessary to pay off loans. This led to an exceptionally rapid disruption of the equilibrium and gave rise to tremendous inflationary excesses.

The development of the situation was influenced to a considerable degree by errors in agrarian policy, and also by stagnation in agricultural production, which caused a major shortage of food products despite substantial grain and fodder imports.

The planning and management of the financial and economic system did not accord with the level of national economic development or the social consciousness and preparedness of cadres. This entailed a reduction in economic efficiency, thriftlessness and the squandering of the means of production and labor, poor quality output and a lack of interest on the part of labor collectives in the results of their work.

The principles of social justice and elementary moral norms were violated. An unjustified increase in income differences took place.

The growing public dissatisfaction prepared the ground for the development of hostile activity directed against socialism. It is no accident that the second half of the seventies saw the emergence and development of activity of the Workers' Self-Defense Committee (KSS) and also a grouping which has today become the Confederation for an Independent Poland. Their activity was inspired and is supported by Western centers specializing in subversive work against the socialist community countries.

One of the main reasons for the increasing errors in economic and social policy was deviation from Leninist principles, S. Kania said.

In the party there must be uniformity of ideological content of the process of socialist transformations. The main thing is to restore the fundamental values of socialism in the country and the ideological and political principles of Leninism, the course of profound economic reforms, development of socialist democracy, respect for legality and strengthening of social discipline in the party. This course is aimed at strengthening the party's leading role. It restores the principles of social justice, ethics and morality in the country and creates the prerequisites for the formation of humane relations between people and respect for man's dignity--for the dignity of the working person and citizen.

We are implementing our program course in difficult conditions, when the question of society's confidence in the authorities, of the working class's confidence in the party is a major problem. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report drew profound conclusions about the conflicts and crisis in our country.

The report says: "Events in Poland again convince us of how important it is for a party, in order to strengthen its leading role, to listen sensitively to the voice of the masses, to resolutely combat any manifestations of bureaucracy or voluntarism, to actively develop socialist democracy and to implement a well-considered, realistic policy on foreign economic relations."

Our experience fully confirms the correctness of these conclusions in the world of socialism. We will do everything possible to restore society's trust in the party and the people's power so as to ensure that it is always strong and firm.

The party's main prop is and will remain the Polish working class, S. Kania stressed. The party will actively advocate the creation of a system of legal guarantees and institutes serving the working class and the fulfillment of its historic mission. It was the working class, in alliance with the peasantry, which was the organizer of our people's state, of the foundations of the new power and economic potential of People's Poland.

It is our party's duty to do everything to ensure that the leading role of the working class in society is confirmed.

One of the main problems in the activity of the workers' party is its attitude toward trade unions. In an atmosphere of social conflicts, a split took place in the Polish trade union movement. For 10 months the party was making all kinds of efforts to ensure that the organizational division of the trade union should not lead to a political split. A split in the workers' movement always harms the working class, and in the conditions of socialism this damage is also done to the state.

It is gratifying that the sector trade unions are regaining their influence among the working people. A quantitative growth in the number of trade union members has been noted. Our party must more effectively promote these positive trends.

The party has repeatedly made public statements about its constructive attitude toward Solidarity and expressed readiness to cooperate, and its reasserts this yet again. We can see the differentiated nature of that organization, where various, mutually contradictory currents exist.

At the same time, S. Kania went on to say, we see the watershed between the activity of Solidarity as a trade union association and the activity of reactionary, extremist groupings which are trying to turn Solidairty into a political party in opposition to the socialist state. This is the direction in which certain of its figures and advisers are trying to push the Solidarity trade union association. This is also the aim of the influence exerted by KSS and all Polish reactionary groupings on Solidarity components. They want to regard the working class not as master of the country, but only as a pressure group convenient to their political game.

We are operating under the conditions of a threat created by the disastrous economic situation, social tension and contradictions between the great hopes for improving social conditions which have been aroused and the smaller and smaller potentials for their implementation. All this is being utilized by the enemies of socialism and their allies from Western subversive centers.

In our country, the speaker stated, an acute political struggle continues, the class struggle continues for the content of renewal, for the nature of socialism, for its ideological values and actual, existing system.

Today the enemies of socialism pin their hopes on the crisis and on public dissatisfaction which has arisen as a result of errors. They don the garb of defenders of the workers' interests and play the part of heralds of dissatisfaction. They want to create a kind of anesthesia under which people will not react to the so-called peaceful seizure of power, to creeping counterrevolution.

We want to overcome our difficulties, but they want to exploit them, and that is the dividing line between us. A whole mechanism exists for reducing to nothing the work of local organs of power and the work of bodies responsible for maintaining public order, as well as various methods of blackmailing people who defend the principles of socialism and party policy.

All socialism's enemies pin their hopes on Solidarity's influence and want to use that organization for purposes which have nothing in common with the workers' interests. Our party is resolutely opposed to such trends, in the interests of the Solidarity trade union itself.

There are many reservations about the program document which has been published, which speaks of the directions of Solidarity's activity. The document presents views on many questions which go beyond the bounds of Solidarity's statutory tasks, speaks of what the trade union will demand and monitor and contains statements on important questions of state policy, which indicates that the trade union has wider ambitions than those arising from its nature.

A few days ago the so-called public draft law on enterprises elaborated by Solidarity organizations has disseminated.

The government bill on the enterprise and workers' self-administration has been opposed by the concept of a virtual retreat from state ownership to group ownership. The action of the unauthorised [samovolnaya] organization of so-called public enterprise self-administration links is developing. Desires to eliminate the other partners, that is, virtually to seize power, are being noted. It is a case of power, and not of the workers' interests. We condemn this action and at the same time resolutely support the main line expressed in the bills on self-administration and the enterprise which the government has submitted for the Polish Sejm's examination.

Our party must organize more effectively than it has done so far the front for the defense of socialism, a political offensive against its enemies, the resolute halting of violations of law and public order, and the struggle against all acts directed against the state organs' constitutional functions.

The counterrevolutionary plans are not being crowned by success in Poland. Thanks to the party and all forces of reason, our state will not allow itself to be pushed from a socialist path.

Decisive significance in the development of the situation in the country and the formation of the socialist process of transformations, S. Kania continued, attaches to the processes taking place in the party. The party's first and most powerful reaction to the emergence of the acute crisis was the demand that the measure of personal responsibility be clearly defined. Demands that the culprits be made answerable were directed toward averting similar phenomena in the future. Unfortunately, there were also many unjustified accusations, and we frequently failed to protect the people against whom they were leveled.

Poland will be as the party will be. Nothing defines more precisely our responsibility to the people and the state. The party's leading role is not a constitutional privilege but a political duty to the people. In that context the speaker described the projected changes in the PZPR rules.

In our party, he said, it is not quantity but quality which will be the decisive factor in the growth of its prestige and thus in the development of the PZPR. Only definite ideological complexion will elicit respect for party members and become a vital incentive for the best representatives of the younger generation to join its ranks.

We propose adopting statutory proposals which strengthen in the party the responsibility, positions and significance of all members, all primary organizations and all elected organs.

In particular it is a case of strengthening the deciding and controlling role of the elective organs and of improving the activity of the party's executive organs at all levels right up to the Central Committee first secretary.

We assess critically the fact that the discussions and search aimed at developing democracy in party life have not always been accompanied by sufficient concern for the unity of the party and for discipline. These are features which grow from democracy in conjunction with centralism, that is, from the classic Marxist-Leninist principle of democratic centralism. Before the congress it was rightly stressed that it is not so much centralism as bureaucratism which has predominated in the party's life. Centralism guarantees the effective action of the democratic party. Bureaucracy weakens its politically vital force and restricts the development of thought. And democracy without centralism turns the party into a powerless, amorphous mass incapable of acting effectively.

The speaker drew attention to the serious harm caused to the party by the pressure of the ideology of social democracy, revisionist concepts and other types of rightwing opportunism. Ideological capitulationism, like conservatism, seriously harms the party, while the struggle against extremism in the ideological spheres remains topical.

The mass information media, particularly the party newspapers and journals, and also party journalists in the press, radio and television are called on to perform an important task in the present situation, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary continued. Their duty is to take an active part in the defense and consolidation of the socialist system, to rally patriotic forces in joint actions, and to mobilize society to perform the tasks we are setting ourselves.

The party asserts its right to the role of the political inspirer and controller of the press, radio and television. That is its statutory duty.

The centenary of the formation of Proletariat--the Polish workers' first revolutionary international party--is imminent, S. Kania continued. He suggested that the congress recommend that work be initiated on the propaganda of the Polish workers movement's ideological heritage. Socialism cannot be built without scientific knowledge of socialism and its essence and stages of development. There is no deeper error for the communist party than to build its tactics on subjective desires, V. I. Lenin said.

There is only one Marxist-Leninist theory and it is universal, but at the same time, correctly applied, it is also national. It serves to build socialism in all countries. It is international essence and it is innovatory. It is a synthesis of the historical experience of all countries. Every party contributes to the theory of socialism its own experience, enriching the universal revolutionary theory and development of society's socialist transformation.

The Polish Marxists must answer many fundamental dilemmas generated by the development of socialism in Poland.

To be a Marxist-Leninist party means to ensure that the party is the workers' vanguard, uniting the most aware section of the working class and that the party members form their convictions in accordance with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

That means that democratic centralism and intraparty democracy are the basic principle of the party's organizational work. This creates the most favorable conditions in the selection and functioning of the organs of power and the formation of programs and is at the same time the basis of disciplined, monolithic action and creates in the party a force capable of transforming the country and society.

That means a profound link with the working class and all working people, service to the working class and, at the same time, the generation of activeness in the working class and the control of this activeness.

That means a profound link with the people's progressive traditions and destiny and the formation of patriotism and at the same time expression of the sense of internationalism and fraternity with the CPSU and the entire international revolutionary workers movement.

These features form our party, and we are therefore obliged always to be concerned to strengthen them and to oppose resolutely everything which disrupts its ideological nature and weakens the party's ability to act. We can ensure that crises are never again repeated in the country's development.

During precongress discussion the proposal was formulated for elaborating our party's program for the next, 10th congress.

Precongress discussion raised the following questions: How will our party carry out its leading role in the life of the people and state?

We reject the opinion that the party must reduce its role merely to ideological activity and discussion and to the general planning of development programs. We also reject the views that the party should directly administer affairs which come within the state's competence. The PZPR must perform its leading role in particular with the aid of constitutional, representative institutions and party members belonging to the staff of the state and economic authorities and in public organizations. This opens up the prospect of the state's democratic functioning.

S. Kania dwelt on specific aspects of the strengthening of law and order in the country and the effective functioning of state institutions watching over laws and citizens' public and private interests. He expressed appreciation to the soldiers of the Polish Army. They are loyally guarding the state borders and are, at the same time, the defense force of socialism and the armed guarantor of the interests of the people, their security and socialist gains, he stressed. We must ensure the combat capability and strength of the Polish People's Army and its place of honor in the allied Warsaw Pact.

The first secretary described the PZPR's approach to other parties in the Front of National Unity and also to the church.

Moving on to economic matters, S. Kania said that a dangerous situation is taking shape there. For the third year running the national income is falling. It has fallen to the level of the mid-seventies. Raw and semifinished material output is falling and cooperative ties are increasingly being severed. The collapse of production is affecting exports, and we do not have enough foreign currency to meet current credit liabilities. Moreover, the 25-percent rise in wages compared with last year is outstripping the market situation.

Talking about the program to resolve the crisis, S. Kania noted that every step must be taken and every effort made to halt the trend toward falling output, especially output destined for the domestic market and for export. The surmounting of this dangerous process is a basic prerequisite for the normalization of life in the country. In the next few years it will be necessary to limit the range of tasks covered by the economic policy and confine them to the decisive questions of the people's life, that is, the provision of food, public health, the satisfaction of children's and young people's most vital needs, the generation of the requisite amount of electricity for the population and the economy and the preservation and augmentation of export output.

To this end it is necessary to exploit the country's large production potential and reserves of skilled cadres, which are our biggest asset.

In order to protect living standards against a further slump we must limit capital investment now.

Economic reform must be consistently carried out, this being a cardinal condition of the switch of paramount actions to sort out the economy, make it function normally and increase its ability to satisfy social needs.

In the immediate future every effort must be made to increase production of Polish raw material, especially coal and agricultural products.

Relations with the CEMA countries are the main sphere of development of our economic relations. The success of the program to stabilize our economy depends closely on increasing our participation in the implementation of the socialist economic integration program. We are grateful to the fraternal countries for their assistance and for their understanding of our difficult situation. We will do everything in our power to fulfill agreements on reciprocal deliveries better than in the past.

Our proposals on this question, which also touch on the joint utilization of part of the industrial potential which is under employed because of a lack of raw material, were presented at the 35th CEMA Session in Sofia by W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

S. Kania dwelt on certain social aspects of leading the country out of the economic crisis. He pointed out the need to ensure that the working people's interests are protected and to resist concepts which reduce methods of resolving the crisis to a policy of permanent unemployment. Ways of resolving market imbalance, which is disorganizing daily life, must be sought primarily in production growth and improvement.

The speaker dwelt on plans designed to bring retail prices in line with consumer goods production conditions, plans for changing income tax and ensuring a more balanced distribution of the results of production. He submitted observations on the main guidelines for the development of industry and technical progress in order to surmount material and energy barriers in the Polish economy and develop the less materials- and energy-intensive sectors.

The report stressed the importance of ensuring the production of enough food. The harvest forecast is pretty good, S. Kania said. The most important thing now is to gather in the harvest efficiently and make use of its results and to organize procurement and storage of agricultural products properly.

The state of economic balance within the country and in foreign trade [v zarubezhnykh oborotakh] depend on the state of affairs in agriculture and the mining industry, and it is on these that we must focus maximum resources and attention.

The efficient implementation of measures stipulated in the program for surmounting the crisis should restore the precrisis economic level in many areas in 2-3 years and on a wider scale before the end of the current 5-year period, the speaker noted.

The political basis of the reform is the far-reaching strengthening of central planning and the widest possible participation by working people and their organizations in determining economic goals. The economic reform, S. Kania stressed, is the fulcrum of our program for resolving the crisis. But we must bear in mind that it cannot make an immediate effect.

In the present situation the creation of social protection through the appropriate distribution of social benefits and extra money from collective consumption funds acquires particularly great importance in terms of the interests of broad strata of the population. This social protection is an essential condition of the implementation of fundamental economic reforms. The party is doing its best in extremely difficult conditions to ensure minimum social security for all.

Housing is a very difficult problem, S. Kania continued. We must continue to look for reserves and opportunities to improve the construction process.

The speaker dwelt on certain matters relating to the PZPR's agrarian policy.

He then said that the country's development, technical and social progress and the developed requirements and social aspirations demand of the whole public, and especially of young people, a large store of knowledge and constant professional improvement. We see the development of people's education and the raising of younger generations as a big party task.

The speaker stated that the PZPR is particularly concerned about developing science and higher education in the country, noting the responsibility of the entire scientific community for the quality of scientific, teaching and educational work. The higher educational establishment is a socialist school. Therefore, the demand that its work accord with the principles of the socialist state is obvious.

Faced with the tremendous tasks confronting society and the party, we ask the Polish intelligentsia to participate creatively in the solution of national and state problems, S. Kania said.

The speaker stated the tasks connected with educating the younger generation in the spirit of socialist ideology. The party will support youth organizations which unanimously advocate socialist principles in their ideological declarations and in their charters.

In the foreign policy section of the report S. Kania noted all that happened in Poland's place in the socialist community and in the world. At no time since the war have the duty and need to understand the international community in which the destiny of our motherland--a socialist state--depends been as strong as they are now, he stressed.

Our general foreign policy line, traced when People's Poland was in the first stages of birth, was based on the historical experience and vital interests of our people and their freedom-loving, democratic and international traditions and on the ideology of socialism. This line has invariably been determined by friendship and alliances with the USSR, membership in the community of socialist states, participation in the Warsaw Pact, cooperation within the framework of CEMA and also solidarity with all progressive forces of the world. Our policy is to strengthen detente in relations between East and West and to consolidate peace and security and equitable and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

Friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union came into being during the years of Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, in the struggle against Hitlerism, in the liberation mission of the Soviet Army--over 600,000 Soviet troops died on Polish soil. This friendship took shape in the land of the Soviets' allied assistance in recovering Poland's historic lands on the Baltic, Oder and Neisse.

These glorious chapters of joint struggle and victory which saved our people from destruction, gave us back our freedom and defined our new borders harked back to the profound traditions of friendship and collaboration between Polish and Russian democrats and revolutionaries and closed once and for all the somber chapters in our mutual relations. It was thanks to all this that the destiny of the Polish people was fundamentally altered and their position and role in Europe were changed.

Throughout the postwar period the USSR confirmed its international approach by giving us invaluable assistance, especially at difficult moments. The Soviet Union has demonstrated that a strong, friendly, socialist Poland accords with its interests. And the might and international prestige of the Soviet Union accord with our interests.

The alliance with the USSR is the most important guarantee of Poland's independence and security and the involability of its borders. Therefore, to undermine this alliance is to act against the bases of the existence of our people's state. Our party, which established this guarantee, will not allow anyone to undermine it. We are defending and will continue to defend this alliance with a high sense of responsibility for the security of the people and the independence of the people's state.

Poland actively participated in setting up tne community of socialist states. Thanks to its formation Poland has friends and allies on all its borders for the first time ever and, consequently, is part of a political and defensive system whose formation and might created new prerequisites for effective struggle to prevent wars and to ensure lasting peace and security in Europe.

It proceeds from all these prerequisites that in foreign policy, especially in our present crisis situation, the most important task is to preserve and strengthen Poland's position in the community of socialist countries.

We closely heed the position of the fraternal, Leninist CPSU stated in its Central Committee's well-known letter to our party. We fully appreciate the Soviet comrades' anxiety about our country's socialist future, about Poland's role as a member of the community of socialist states and about our contribution to its development and security.

We will also contribute to developing cooperation within the CEMA framework. The world economic situation and the needs of each CEMA member's development, including that of Poland, confront the organization with new and important tasks. We support the idea put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on organizing a meeting at the level of first secretaries of CEMA countries' party Central Committees to elaborate and agree on new tasks in the development of cooperation in the economic and scientific and technical spheres.

We wish to actively assist in improving the activity of this international organization of socialist states. We are convinced that Poland will soon be making a positive contribution again to socialist economic integration.

Our party has strong feelings toward the international communist and workers' movement. We are developing broad contacts with it, imbued with a spirit of internationalism. We have participated and will continue to participate in the actions aimed at strengthening the entire working movement's ideological solidarity and class collaboration, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The speaker then pointed out that Poland is developing cooperation with the so-called Third World countries, particularly with those which have chosen a progressive development path, and rates highly their struggle against foreign supremacy, colonialism and neocolonialism and for social progress, the right of all peoples to self-determination and an independent existence and for the establishment of a new world economic order.

Together with all the peace-loving states, Poland also advocates the elimination of all hotbeds of military conflicts and the relaxation of tension.

We unfailingly take the position that there are no contentious issues which cannot be solved at the negotiating table.

We confirm our principled stance on the issue of the political settlement of the Afghanistan situation in line with the DRA Government's well-known proposals of 14 May 1980.

Socialist Poland, together with all the socialist countries, advocates curbing the arms race, defending and consolidating detente and establishing normal, equitable relations among states.

Poland will continue to be an active supporter of and participant in political dialogue with all states regardless of their system. This dialogue is especially necessary now that the nuclear war danger has increased. No one can shun such dialogue. Poland fully supports the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the world's parliaments and peoples."

We advocate that the USSR and the United States seek and find a solution to the question of strategic arms limitation. It is not just a question of preserving what has been achieved but also of new progress on this path.

Europe is a common home inhabited by the peoples who live there. We advocate the consolidation of the forces of peace and detente in Europe and the completed fulfillment of the Helsinki conference Final Act. It is our wish that the Madrid meeting end with positive results.

The convening of a conference on detente and disarmament in Europe would be of great significance. We reaffirm our readiness to hold it in Warsaw. Together with the other socialist countries we consistently support the achievement of progress at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

S. Kania then broached Poland's bilateral relations with a number of West European and North American countries. We have been following attentively the Western states' stances with regard to the events in our country. There are governments and political forces which are well aware that only socialist Poland--as a Warsaw Pact member--can be a factor for stabilization and equilibrium in Europe. This attests to the realism of those forces. It is a question of the principle of noninterference in internal affairs being fully confirmed in practice.

But there are also forces in the West which are striving to play the so-called Poland card so as to alter the correlation of forces in Europe. The destabilization processes in our country, causing our allies' unease and concern, are a convenient platform for these countries to attack the socialist countries' entire community and a pretext for a further cranking up the spirals of armaments and tension. They are acting as propagandists of subversive, extremist slogans and actions in our country, inspiring and supporting the antisocialist forces.

We will not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs or to undermine our friendly relations of alliance with the Soviet Union. The Polish people have paid too great a price in the past for a scornful attitude to their own main national interests to forget this. Let no one pin their hopes on it!

The United States is strengthening military cooperation with the PRC in an attempt to alter the correlation of forces in the world. Like the other socialist countries, Poland would like to maintain friendly relations with China. It is not the Polish side's fault that they are not like this now. It can be seen that China's leaders are more interested in ties with imperialism than in establishing good relations with the socialist countries. Departure from this line, from the policy of hegemonism and anti-Sovietism also corresponds to the interests of the Chinese people themselves, in our opinion.

In conclusion, S. Kania summed up the PZPR Central Committee report's basic provisions and appealed to the PZPR, as a Marxist-Leninist party, and to the entire people for cohesion in the struggle for socialist Poland, against counterrevolution and anarchy, for the solution of the country's urgent problems and for the development of its economy, science and culture. He appealed for Poland to regain a strong and honorable position in the struggle for peace, to consolidate the Polish state's alliance membership in the socialist community and to consolidate forever Poland's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The uniting of all patriotic forces' civic responsibility in the name of preventing the imminent catastrophe and of continuing to build socialism is the historic order of the time, S. Kania stated. We anticipate intensive work in implementing the congress decisions. We will overcome the difficulties of the time together with all the people.

Comparison of Grishin Speech

A comparison of the item entitled "Coverage of Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress" and subtitled "Grishin Speech," found on page F 4 of the 15 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the text of the speech published on page 5 of the 15 July Moscow PRAVDA reveals the following variations:

Page F 4, paragraph one line one, PRAVDA begins: Esteemed comrade delegates!

Page F 5, paragraph five, penultimate line, reads: ...and prosperity of Poland.

Paragraph seven, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...from the general laws of Marxism-Leninism...

Page F 6, paragraph one, line four, reads: ...role in society, destruction of the people's...

Paragraph two, line nine, reads: ...be achieved only provided that its inviolable foundation--public ownership, the power of the working class and the leading role of the...

Page F 7, PRAVDA omits last paragraph.

19 July Session

LD201526 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The current congress of the Polish United Workers' Party has focused on seeking ways for bringing the country out of its social and economic crisis. Our Warsaw correspondent has the details.

Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has referred to the nation's social and economic situation as critical. The most urgent task, he said, is to prevent the further curtailment of industrial and agricultural production. His government, he informed those present, has worked out a program for overcoming the crisis in the national economy and a draft economic reform. Poland is facing complicated tasks and their solution, as speakers at the congress noted, depends on the joint effort of all the Polish working people and on the realization that coping with the crisis is possible only on the road of strengthening socialist gains.

The nation's 37 years of socialist construction have shown that this social system alone gave the Poles political and economic independence. The government by the people has enabled Poland to join the worlds 10 best industrialized nations. In an historically brief period of time Poland has accomplished what under other social conditions would have taken it centuries to achieve. To recognize the socialist gains does not mean to justify the blunders committed, of course. Poland's enemies at home and abroad are trying to take advantage of these blunders and many speakers at the congress gave due rebuff to these attempts.

Many delegates also spoke about the responsibility of [Words indistinct] Poland's United Workers Party in resolving the pressing problems and in consolidating socialist statehood.

This is what the true friends of Poland are interested in, also, and this has been mentioned at the congress by heads of delegations representing communist and workers' parties of the socialist community. Delegates to the congress also said that they see a way out of the crisis in developing cooperation with the other socialist community members. The Soviet Union and other socialist nations have been giving Poland extensive aid in overcoming its economic difficulties. Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski said this aid is of extremely great importance in coping with the nation's pressing problems. The Soviet Union, for one, now meets all Poland's import requirements in natural gas and timber, more than three-fourths of its oil requirements, about as much of its iron ore and two-thirds of its cotton requirements. Soviet-Polish cooperation, speakers at the congress said, is built on a mutually beneficial and equitable foundation and this cooperation will continue to develop and it will promote the strengthening of Soviet - Polish friendship in the interests of socialism.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD201802 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jul, TASS--The Government of the Polish People's Republic will actively embark on the fulfilment of the tasks set by the congress' decisions, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress on July 19.

At the present time the paramount and most pressing task is to slow down the tendency of recession in industrial output and then to proceed to restore production.

The speaker said that agriculture was to be given priority in further economic development.

The difficulties experienced by Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, have again enabled it to become aware of its true friends. Cooperation with the Soviet Union as well as assistance delivered to Poland by the Soviet Union and some other CMEA member-countries have been and is extremely valuable in this difficult period.

It is impossible to go out of the crisis without profound economic reforms, the speaker said. A draft of these reforms, worked out by the Commission on Economic Reform has been submitted for discussion to the 9th extraordinary congress. The reform must be based on the self-government of workers' collectives and on central planning.

Almost a year ago agreements were signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. One cannot fail to see the change that have taken place since that time in social relations and in people's life. In conformity with the resolutions of the 6th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party, socialist renewal advanced forward step by step and is irreversible.

Not everything, however, is going on as one would like to see it. Unfortunately the 9th congress is being held on the background of an unpleasant accompaniment. One cannot help asking the question: Whom does this serve? Where are the Poles going? I am asking the question at the highest party forum. The answer to this question is of tremendous importance today. It depends on the position of millions, party and non-party people, members of trade unions and all citizens.

Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that law is the stronghold of the Polish People's Republic. We do not claim that it must remain unchanged, he said. If the necessity arises, it must be improved and renewed in the established order. But there are not and cannot be any situations of extreme necessity, however, which would provide the ground for violation of the existing law and order. This concerns everybody without exception. This is why the government will oppose all attempts to usurp the possibility of placing oneself outside, and the more so above, the law. There is no greater danger for democracy than anarchy.

Passing over to international issues, Wojciech Jaruzelski, among other things, said: The international situation causes justified concern. The recent period has seen an especial growth of military threat. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of other socialist states are being blocked. The disarmament negotiations have got into a blind alley. The buildup of the NATO forces continues, its military infrastructure is being made denser, and preparations are under way to station in the territory of Western Europe new types of missile-nuclear weapons.

In today's world any pocket of tension constitutes a threat but upsetting the balance of forces in Europe would, however, be the most dangerous development.

Here--given the highest degree of military concentration--passes the main part of the border dividing the two social systems.

It is precisely here, in this sensitive area, that Poland occupied its geostrategic position.

Above all, we remain a serious ally, deserving and inspiring confidence, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. The alliance with the Soviet Union, participation in the socialist anti-war coalition of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, contriburing to the creation and utilisation of a collective potential of the United Armed Forces, have been, are and will remain a fundamental principle of our defense doctrine.

The party, the people's power have put into the socialist renovation, into the line of agreement, a big capital of good will. They are always prepared to cooperate with all the public forces wishing for the well-being of the people on the basis of socialist Poland. This also includes Solidarity and the millions of its masses.

W. Jaruzelski pointed to the need for giant efforts in order to defend socialism in Poland and to overcome the crisis with reliance on its own forces.

It is not possible to give up the people's power, the power of the socialist state, and it will not be given away, on this score. There must not be any illusions, no playing with fire. Poland in order to remain Poland must be a socialist Poland.

W. Jaruzelski ended his statement with the following words: Poland's destiny is being decided. One must believe that the party will fully restore its leading role, that our people will once again display its capacity for a patriotic mobilization confirmed by history, for opposing the danger. Already now, forthwith from tomorrow we shall all march together along the path charted by the congress.

Concluding Kania Speech

LD202212 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jul, TASS--First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, who made a concluding speech to the delegates to the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP, described it as a congress of great responsibility for Poland and socialism.

We can tell our allies, whose representatives are present at the congress, with all conviction: This congress has not left the slightest doubt that our party wants and can assure that Poland is and will be an inviolable ally of the Soviet Union, an inviolable link in the socialist community.

Our party is the leading force of the people and the guiding force of the socialist state. This party seeks stabilisation of the situation in Poland and wants to be an active participant in the process of detente and international cooperation.

What is the basic message of the resolutions of the congress? We must be consistent. We must continue to be a party of socialist renewal, we must be at the same time a party of struggle with enemies of socialism, with anarchy, with the counter-revolutionary threat in Poland.

The main question now is the establishment of law and order in the state, condemnation of and struggle with alien forces that aggravate tension, engage in demagogy and misinformation and are trying to establish their power along with the existing authority and against the authority. This situation in Poland cannot continue without subjecting Poland to a threat.

The discussion, our programme and the election of new governing bodies is an unambiguous confirmation of the line of socialist renewal adopted by our party, which has no reasonable alternative, as we have repeatedly stressed.

The new rules adopted by our congress testify to a profound democratisation of the methods of work by the party and all its bodies.

We reaffirm our will for the development of democracy guaranteed by good laws, but it is impossible to live in democracy and by means of democracy alone if chaos in the state, economic disorder and economic crisis continue. Further preservation of such a state creates the greatest threat to democracy, the greatest threat to civil liberties, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee said.

The country, he went on to say, is in a dramatic situation. We are threatened by conflicts caused, in disregard of the difficult situation in the country, by proponents of tension who detest the line of accord which the congress has reaffirmed with all force. We must cope with this situation.

The extraordinary congress has given us a clear programme determining the priorities of socio-economic policy.

The congress has reaffirmed the inviolability and unchanged character of our foreign policy, of our commitments as allies, of our friendly relations, Stanislaw Kania said.

Unit and friendship with the Soviet Union remain the corner stone of the Polish foreign policy, of the national foreign policy. This unity is based on principles of which every one corresponds to the interests of Poland's independence and security within its present boundaries. We shall remain an inviolable link in the Warsaw Treaty, its political and defense efforts.

We shall pursue a policy of cooperation in relations with all countries with different social systems in the interests of detente, for the benefit of peace.

The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee concluded his speech by expressing the conviction that good weather will come to Poland because it has chosen the socialist path of development, because the party is the guiding force in this work.

Congress Ends

LD201680 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jul TASS--The Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party has ended its work in the Polish capital today. The congress elected the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the PUWP Central Committee. 15 members and two alternate members were elected to the Political Bureau. Seven secretaries of the PWUP Central Committee were elected. The congress endorsed the chairmen of the Central Auditing Commission and of the Central Commission of Party Control.

On instructions of the 9th congress, a commission for the preparations of changes in the PUWP rules submitted its proposals. Guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, based on the Leninist principles of democracy and discipline, continuing the traditions of the Polish revolutionary working class movement, the draft party rules preserve fidelity to the ideas of patriotism and internationalism, take into account the experience of the international working class movement and reflect the existing conditions and needs of socialist construction in Poland.

The proposals particularly stress the necessity of observing democratic centralism in practice as the main principle of the party activities which guarantees its ideological and political unity.

The PUWP Congress endorsed the draft party rules and authorised the Central Committee to prepare the final wording of the rules.

The congress adopted the decisions "On the Development of Socialist Democracy and the Strengthening of the Guiding Role of the PUWP in Socialist Construct and the Stabilisation of the Social and Economic Situation in the Country" and on the drafting of the long-term programme of the PUWP, and also a resolution in connection of the 100th anniversary of the Polish working class movement.

The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, made a concluding speech to the delegates.

CPSU Delegation Reports

LD211006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jul (TASS)--The CPSU delegation led by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, left Warsaw for Moscow today. It had taken part in the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation comprised T.Y. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic.

The delegation was seen off at Warsaw Airport by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; V. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers; S. Olszowski and J. Czyrek, Politburo members and PZPR Central Committee secretaries; S. Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee as well as other officials.

DANILOV COMMENT ON WESTERN SUPPORT OF RADICALS

LD202332 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 20 Jul 81

[A. Danilov commentary]

[Text] The Warsaw Solidarity reported recently that a few days before the opening of the PZPR Congress their headquarters was visited by U.S. Ambassador to Poland Francis Meehan. He had talks with the chairman of the branch board, Zbigniew Bujak, and met the board members.

It may be a coincidence, but also may not, that immediately following the visit the capital's branch of Solidarity started a campaign in defense of leaders of the subversive Confederation for an Independent Poland [IPN] and some Solidarity leaders have intensified their activity in persuading members of their organization to hold strikes. Such strikes, as we know, did take place, for example in the LOT airline. For the strikes' organizers, it seems, it was not so important to have concrete demands satisifed as to manifest the degree of their influence on the working masses; it was important for them to carry out this political action on the eve of the party congress.

It is known that Western special services were interested in creating conflict situations on the eve of the congress. This was said, among other things, at the press ocnference in Prague by Czechoslovak intelligence agent Hodic who worked for 3 and 1/2 years among the emigres in the West and who had confidential links with Americans in the intelligence and special services.

Special services have many channels aimed at activating the so-called radical elements in Solidarity to exert political pressure on the authorities at special times. to that end, diplomatic channels are also used.

It is worth mentioning here, incidentally, the activity of the former U.S. ambassador in Poland, William Schauffel. Notwithstanding his high rank, he took a direct part in supplying Solidarity extremists with American printing equipment which was used in the leaflet war.

The enemies of socialism--this was shown by the recent events--strive to utilize Solidarity for their own political game which has nothing in common with the interests of workers. All possibilities and pretexts are made use of to exacerbate the crisis and increase tension in society. The West has invested enormous forces to influence the events in Poland. There are over 400 centers which in this or that way take part in undermining the people's order in Poland. They create subversive groups, finance them and support them in every way, assuring them, so to speak, of an ideological background. [as heard]

Thus, on the initiative of the West German intelligence the Committee for Social Self-Defense was formed. Details of its contacts with FRG special services were recently made known in an interview with Warsaw television by Inge Goliath, a former employee of one of the FRG Bundestag deputies.

Western radio stations propagating subversive, extremist slogans and praising the work of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are working at full steam. The events in Poland, the Swiss NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG wrote, would have run in a different way but for their being influenced by Western radio stations. In this way massed political and ideological pressure was applied, as was said at the PZPR Congress by the head of the CPSU delegation Viktor Grishin. Masking their true aims, the enemies of people's power shout everywhere that they are fighting to improve socialism. But it is nothing other than an attempt to undermine and then liquidate the leading role of the PZPR in society, liquidate the people's power, and restore private property and a capitalist order. This is the kind of socialism they demand.

MEETINGS MARK POLISH 'RENAISSANCE' ANNIVERSARY

LD201904 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul, TASS--Today a solemn meeting was held in Moscow of the representatives of the working people of the Soviet capital to mark the 37th anniversary of Poland's renaissance.

"In these days, like always," said Nikolay Goldbenko, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship, deputy minister of the sea fleet [title as received], "the Soviet Union expresses its Solidarity with fraternal Poland, remaining its true and reliable friend and ally. The Soviet people are confident that the Polish people and the Polish communists will prove equal to their historic responsibility for the cause of socialism and peace.

The participants in the meeting wished the communists and the fraternal Polish people successes in implementing tasks charted by the Ninth Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

The leader of the delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, Deputy Chief of the Main Political Department of the Polish Army Brigadier-General T. Dziekan expressed to the CPSU and to all Soviet people a sincere appreciation for solidarity and support. He said that friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union have always been, and will be the basis for security, peaceful development and wellbeing of socialist Poland.

The meeting was attended by Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sattar Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin, Chairman of the Central Board of the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union--one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet--Aleksey Shitikov, representatives of the party, soviet and public organisations.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN YOUTH UNION LEADER

PM200826 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Guest From Fraternal Bulgaria"]

[Text] On 7 July Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, received Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

During the conversation which took place Sh. R. Rashidov told of the republic's successes in economic and cultural building, achieved thanks to the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, of the indissoluble friendship and fraternal cooperation among the peoples of the USSR and of the great work which the party organization is carrying out to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions.

Sh. R. Rashidov stressed the considerable contribution being made by the republic's young people to implementing the economic and social program outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan. G. Tanev thanked him for the warm and cordial reception and shared his impressions of his stay in Tashkent and his meetings with Uzbek working people and young people.

Firm confidence was expressed that the traditional fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and the young people of both countries will continue to develop steadily in the interests of peace and the triumph of the bright communist ideals.

Taking part in the conversation were E.G. Gafurzhanov, secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee; I.N. Shchelokov, chief of a Komsomol Central Committee department, and Kh. R. Rakhimov, chief of an Uzbek CP Central Committee department.

ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S RENOVICA

LD180623 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed the question of the possible expansion of participation of this republic in the Soviet-Yugoslav trade and economic cooperation.

GENERAL YEPISHEV RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

PM201016 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] On 10 July Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, returned from an official visit to the SFRY at the invitation of the SFRY Secretariat for National Defense.

Army Gen A. A. Yepishev was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal Engr Trps N.F. Shestopalov, Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, Col Gen M. G. Sobolev, members of military councils of branches of the Armed Forces and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

The welcoming part included L. Markovic, SFRY charge d'affaires a.i interim in the USSR, and I. Blagavic, military, air and naval attache at the SFRY Embassy in the USSR.

VISITING CYPRIOT UNIONIST ZIARTIDHIS INTERVIEWED

NC192335 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Interview with PEO Secretary General Andreas Ziartidhis heading delegation on USSR visit at invitation of AUCCTU--date not given: live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What can you say about the Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation [PEO] delegation's visit to the Soviet Union and your meetings with Soviet colleagues that you had during your visit?

[Answer] We have had a very successful visit to the Soviet Union. First of all, the welcome accorded by our Soviet friends was warm and cordial. At our official meeting, we briefed the delegation of the Soviet trade unions on the political and economic situation prevailing in Cyprus. Their response has been immediate, spontaneous and sincere. Cyprus will continue to have the support of the strong Soviet trade unions in its struggle for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

[Question] What is your opinion about the Supreme Soviet's appeal to the world parliaments and people?

[Answer] The appeal by the Supreme Soviet to the world parliaments and people has come at the most appropriate time. The people throughout the world are in agony and have grave concerns over the undermining of detente by the United States Natoite imperialists. The people are anxious about where the arms race can lead. This concern and agony are appeased to a certain extent by the Supreme Soviet's appeal and the relevant speech by Comrade Brezhnev. The people witness that one of the big powers--the Soviet Union--sincerely desires to rid the world of the armaments race, sincerely desires the preservation and strengthening of peace. This is very important. I have said that mankind is pacified to a certain extent, because for the Supreme Soviet's appeal to be effective it should find a response from parliaments, parties, mass social organizations, the press and people. I am optimistic that the Cyprus House of Representatives will respond positively. As far as PEO is concerned, we will support the appeal with every means at our disposal. Detente and peace must be protected; the arms race must be avoided. Only thus would mankind be happy and prosperous. For Cyprus in particular, detente renders a service because the solution of the Cyprus problem becomes much easier in a worldwide climate of detente.

[Question] What is, in your opinion, the characteristic trait in the relations between PEO and the Soviet trade unions?

[Answer] The PEO relations with the Soviet trade unions are old and go back to the establishment of the WFTU in 1945. Our cooperation began when our organizations started to cooperate within the framework of the world federation. The characteristic trait in our relations are sincerity and stability. The Soviet trade unions have always been in solidarity with the struggles of the Cypriot working people--both in our social and political struggles.

[Question] How are relations developing between PEO and the trade unions of the Turkish community in Cyprus? What role, in your opinion, can they play in the restoration of good neighborly relations between the Greek and Turkish communities, toward normalizing the situation on the island? What is the PEO policy on these matters?

[Answer] PEO relations with the Turkish trade unions are good. We always had cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot Trade Unions Federation--the rightwing trade union organization--despite our ideological differences. The circle of our cooperation has been quite limited under the conditions created by the Turkish invasion. However, the relations are being preserved and the desire for cooperation in economic and social matters always exists. The Federation of Revolutionary Workers' Union [Dev-Is] is the leftwing trade union organization. Our relations with it are closer. We also have held meetings with Dev-Is of a political nature.

Our views on the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem coincide. As far as we are both concerned, Cyprus must remain independent, sovereign, integral, without military bases and nonaligned. Constitutionally, Cyprus must be a geographically federal republic.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES CABLES WITH ICELANDIC LEADER

PM171447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President of Iceland Vigdis Finnbogadottir a telegram extending sincere congratulations and best wishes to the president and wishing the industrious Icelandic people prosperity and success on the occasion of the country's national holiday--Republic Proclamation Day. In a reply telegram V. Finnbogaddotir expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

SUSLOV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH PCP'S CUNHAL

A comparison between the item entitled: "Suslov, Ponomarev Meet With Portuguese CP Leader" which was published on p G 2 of the 15 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the report on the meeting carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on p 3 on 15 July reveals the following differences:

Paragraph one, line one of the referent item reads: ...[Text] A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 14 July between member of....

Paragraph two of the referent item reads: The CPSU representatives reported on the CPSU's activity in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. It was stressed that the entire policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is permeated with profound concern for preserving and consolidating peace.

A. Cunhal spoke of the Portuguese communists' struggle for the working people's interests, the preservation of the main gains of the April revolution and the preservation of the democratic regime enshrined in the constitution. The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] is constantly struggling for the unity of all who value peace, freedom, social progress and Portugal's national independence. He expressed the PCP's gratitude to the CPSU for its constant solidarity with the struggle of Portuguese communists and the Portuguese people.

During the meeting both sides pointed...

Paragraph three, last line of referent item reads: ...the NATO military. These plans, which are supported in Portugal by those who seek to eliminate the democratic regime, run counter to the country's security and national independence. The Portuguese communists...

Final paragraph, last line of the referent item reads: ...CPSU and the PCP on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and for the sake of the cause of peace and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples.

Taking part in the meeting was V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

BRIEFS

FRENCH CP DELEGATION--A delegation of communists from France, headed by Comrade Guy Poussy, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, is in Irkutskaya Oblast. At the oblast party committee, the French guests were told about the activities of the oblast party organization in implementing 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and about the economic and cultural development of the Angara region. The delegation also visited the Irkutsk scientific center. The French communists had a look at the sights of the town on the Angara. In the next few days they will visit Bratsk and Lake Baykal. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 19 Jul 81 LD]

KUVALDIN ON ARABS' STAND AGAINST ISRAEL, U.S.

LD201650 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 20 Jul 81

[TASS Commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul, TASS--Syria supports the appeal of the Palestine Liberation Organization to use the combined might of the Arabs, all their weapons, including that of petroleum, in order to put an end to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, said Deputy President of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic Muhsin Bilyal.

This statement by a Syrian leader indicates the depth of the indignation and the anti-American sentiment sweeping the Arab world following the unprecedented--by its audacious arrogance--bombardment by Israel of a nuclear research centre in Baghdad and the large-scale barbarous aggression unleashed by Tel Aviv against sovereign Lebanon.

The Arab countries are fully aware of the fact that the Begin Government, like perhaps none of its predecessors, is closely linked with the U.S. administration in the military, economic and political fields, and is very heavily dependent on Washington. In an interview with a New York TIMES correspondent King Husayn of Jordan said, among other things, that the United States is actually Israel and Israel is the United States. He said that was a reality and a fact.

It is evident that if the United States wished to stop the carnage and aggression, it could do it, being in the possession of a more than sufficient number of levers to bring pressure to bear on its minion. However, Washington is in no hurry to use the levers available but is openly encouraging the aggressor and whitewashing it. The reason for this anti-Arab stand is crystal clear: The fact is that the Israeli aggression accords with the interests of the U.S. imperialism, helps it to attain its objectives. These include the broadening of U.S. military-political presence in the Middle East to be able to directly interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, the desire to suppress the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the region and to establish control over their natural wealth, to divide the Arab world and, one by one, to draw the Arab countries into participating in a "settlement" Camp-David style. These aims are also served by the mission of the U.S. "peace-maker" Philip Habib whose arrival in the Middle East is unmistakably linked with the sharp deterioration of the situation in the region. What Washington, Tel Aviv and the As-Sadat Regime--their partner in the Camp David deal--would wish to achieve is to intimidate and to break the will of the Arabs, to make them submit to the imperialist diktat.

However, most of the Arab nations which have won their independence as a result of a prolonged and arduous struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, reject the methods of blackmail and aggression. They oppose to these methods their steadfastness and resolve in defending their interests, in the struggle for a lasting and just settlement in the Middle East and for curbing the Israeli aggression.

In the face of the mounting aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and of the Israeli military encouraged by it, those who appeal for using all the potential of the Arabs for the struggle against the United States probably realize that in the current situation this is an effective, if not the sole, way of counteracting the onslaught of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

VASILYEV SURVEYS CONDEMNATION OF ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD202220 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 20 Jul 81

[By TASS Commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev]

[Text] Moscow, 20 July, TASS--The barbarous bombing of the densely-populated districts of Beirut by Israel, its utterly ungrounded attempts to justify that act of banditry by referring to its "security," drew condemnation on the part of all progressive international public, and even from a number of bourgeois mass information organs.

Britain's DAILY EXPRESS writes that the scope of the latest attack on south Lebanon ordered by Begin--an attack which killed many civilians--cannot be justified by no matter how serious a threat to the existence of Israel.

Tel Aviv is literally obsessed with finding different sources of threat to Israel's security: the Palestinians whom the Israeli Zionists deprived of their homeland, Syria a part of which is occupied by Israel, Iraq's nuclear centre situated hundreds of kilometers away from Tel Aviv--a centre designed as the Iraqi leaders stressed on many occasions, to conduct research in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear power.

However, Tel Aviv stubbornly refuses to see the main and real threat to the security of Israel and the future of its people. This threat comes from the totally adventurist policy pursued by Begin and the Zionist extremists standing behind him who are pushing the country to the brink of a national catastrophe and undermining Israel's position as a state.

Having carried out its piratic actions, Israel, according to the New York TIMES, ensured only one thing, namely, that the Arabs will develop nuclear weapons either with the help of their oil proceeds or in some other way, and will continue war against Israel.

Begin, relying on his past of a hardened terrorist elevated terror to the rank of state policy. London-based OBSERVER writes that, undertaking such acts as the raid on Beirut, Begin seems to be unable to evaluate the danger to which he exposes the future of his country, just as that of the whole of the Middle East, for that matter. The views of the Israeli Prime Minister, OBSERVER stresses is that of a former terrorist, and he is trying to solve complicated political problems by force.

Begin's policy is so odious and dangerous both today and in the future that it not only causes resolute condemnation on the part of the progressive public in Israel but also raises objections from the Zionist circles, whose sense of reality has not been completely overshadowed by chauvinistic frenzy and the spirit of adventurism. The sense of reality combined with a reasonable and well considered approach to the existing situation shows that even a minimum of security cannot be guaranteed on the road of aggression, violence, expansion all of which invariably bring about legitimate counter measures. The former president of the Executive Council of the World Jewish Congress Nahum Goldmann stresses in the FOREIGN POLICY JOURNAL that the best and the only possible way to return to the advance toward peace in the Middle East is to convene a new Geneva peace conference under the United Nations auspices which could ensure a comprehensive and peaceful settlement.

Nahum Goldmann points out that such a solution cannot be ensured in the framework of the Camp David Accords. He recalls that the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the Middle East dated October 2, 1977, provided for the convocation of such a conference. Unfortunately, the position of Israel and the pro-Israeli lobby in Washington forced the administration to disavow the statement, while As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem relegated the idea of the conference to the background, Nahum Goldmann writes.

KUDRYATSEV INTERVIEWED ON GULF INITIATIVE

GF200522 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 18 Jul 81 p 6

[Interview granted to AL-KHALIJ'S correspondent in Damascus, Hassan 'Abdallah, by Vladimir Kudryatsev, member of the Soviet Supreme Council and Secretary of the Soviet Parliamentary Group (title as published)--no date given]

[Excerpt] AL-KHALIJ: How do you evaluate Arab reaction to the Soviet initiative in the Arabian Gulf region? Do you think this initiative is sufficient to keep the region out of international conflicts? Will it stimulate Arab-Soviet relations and relations among the Gulf states in particular?

Kudryatsev: We think the Soviet initiative will ultimately gain the support of this region's states. If it is studied with great interest, its core and essence--which state that the peoples of the Gulf region have the right to self-determination without any foreign intervention, will be appreciated. On the other hand, the oil belongs to the people, and they have the right to do with it as they choose. For this reason, we think the initiative will gain the support of the Gulf states, because they do not want to be dominated by the United States.

AL-KHALIJ: Some circles have been talking about the Soviet threat, particularly following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Kudryatsev: "Incorrect terms" such as Soviet intervention have been used.

AL-KHALIJ: Well, this is a personal view.

Kudryatsev: This threat exists only in U.S. propaganda. It should be mentioned that, first of all, the U.S. military preparations and the U.S. campaign for its presence in the region began in 1977 prior to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Secondly, the borders between us and Afghanistan are 2,500 km long. When the United States embarks on the construction of military bases, how do you expect us to deny Afghanistan the support it asks for? They talk about their security and dispatch their fleets to distant regions. What about when our own borders are threatened? If the Afghan Government had not asked for our support, it would have been different. The only existing threat is the U.S. threat, which they are trying to conceal under the pretext of the Soviet threat.

They shout about the Soviet threat while they themselves have bases in Diego Garcia, South Africa and other regions. Furthermore, it is not only the bases, but also garrisons for the Rapid Deployment Force. The Americans are looking for regions where they can deploy these forces; they do mention Sinai.

At this point, we are reminded of a popular Russian proverb that says: The thief puts his hand in another person's pocket and shouts "look for the thief." The Americans claim to defend Islam. President Carter said that if he were to change his religion he would choose Islam. However, who was Carter supporting in Lebanon? He supported Israel and the Christians against Islam.

AL-KHALIJ: Soviet intervention does not always occur at the request of the legitimate authority in the state whose security is involved. This happened in Czechoslovakia.

Kudryatsev: The Soviet Union provides aid to the nations that struggle against imperialism. The Soviet Union has never taken a single hostile step against the United States, and the day will come when nations will realize who their enemies and their friends are. You must not pay much attention to U.S. propaganda, and the people must learn how to reply to any hostile step against them.

AUCCTU-ANGOLAN TRADE UNION COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PM171020 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 3

["Joint Communique of the National Association of Angolan Working People and the AUCCTU--TRUD headline]

[Text] An AUCCTU delegation headed by Comrade A. I. Shibayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the AUCCTU, visited the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] 6 through 10 July 1981 at the invitation of Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the National Association of Angola Working People [NAAWP].

During the visit talks were held between delegations of the AUCCTU and the NAAWP. The delegations informed each other about the activities of trade unions in the two countries and discussed questions of the international trade union movement and the effect of the international political situation on trade union life and the working people's socioeconomic situation.

Both delegations expressed confidence that the 10th world trade union congress, which will be held in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba, in February 1982, will be a new stage in the development of the international trade union movement and in strengthening the working people's unity of action and international workers solidarity.

After evaluating highly the Angolan people's heroic struggle against colonialism and imperialism and their determination to build a socialist society, the AUCCTU delegation hailed the results of the extraordinary MPLA-PT congress and the confirmation of Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos in the posts of chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of the PRA, as well as the basic guidelines approved by the congress for the PRA's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan.

The NAAWP delegation made a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements in building developed socialism and warmly hailed the broad program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress for the USSR's further socioeconomic development along the paths of building a communist society.

Both delegations voiced resolute support for the struggle for peace and international detente, emphasizing the significance of the new peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. They especially noted the exceptional topicality of the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," adopted by the last USSR Supreme Soviet Session on the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and containing a call for vigorous action in the name of peace and international security.

Both delegations examined the situation in southern Africa and resolutely condemned the South African racists' aggressive actions against the "frontline" states, notably the PRA -- actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country and preventing Angolan society's consistent development along the path of building socialism.

Both delegations emphasized that only a total embargo with regard to the racist Republic of South Africa will make it possible to accelerate the removal of the criminal apartheid regime, and they expressed their fraternal support for the struggle of South African democrats and patriots and for the revolutionary vanguard of the people of the Republic of South Africa, the African National Congress, and for the South African Congress of Trade Unions, their militant trade union center.

The AUCCTU and the NAAWP believe that the solution of the Namibian problem can be achieved only on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 435. The sides confirmed their full support for the South-West African People's Organization, the Namibian people's revolutionary vanguard, and its trade union center, the national workers' union of Namibia.

The sides expressed concern in connection with the Israeli military's continuing aggressive actions in the Near East and confirmed their immutable solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and their sole legitimate representative--the PLO.

They confirmed their militant solidarity with all the peoples struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and apartheid.

Having discussed their bilateral friendly relations and the prospects for further strengthening fruitful cooperation, the delegations signed an agreement on the development of friendly ties and cooperation between the AUCCTU and the NAAWP for 1981-85.

The Soviet trade union delegation expressed gratitude to the NAAWP and Angolan working people for the warm and friendly welcome extended to it and invited a high-level NAAWP delegation to participate in the work of the 17th USSR trade union congress. The invitation was accepted.

[Signed] On behalf of the AUCCTU--A.I. Shibayev, chairman

Jn behalf of the NAAWP--P. Luvualu, general secretary

KUDRYAVTSEV ON U.S. AFRICA POLICY, OAU SESSION

PM171606 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 July in its Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Africa Deals a Rebuff," a 1,600-word article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev pegged to the recent OAU Assembly session in Nairobi. Kudryavtsev states that "what most concerns Africa is the political problems that have emerged as a result of South Africa's actions and the Reagan administration's policy on southern Africa" and cites a Zimbabwean diplomat's comments to that effect at a Kansas conference organized by the African-American Institute. He goes on to recall the problems posed for African states by economic dependence on South Africa and notes the extent of U.S. economic ties with that country. However, Kudryavtsev declares, "had the United States shown only economic interest in South Africa, it could simply have traded with it and with other southern African countries." Instead, he suggests, America "aspires to political and even military dominance in southern Africa" and is consequently seeking "political cooperation with the South African racists, as testified by the frequent meetings between the American leaders and South African racist figures"--some of which meetings he goes on to describe. The peoples of African countries, he continues, "see the existence of the racist apartheid regime in South Africa as a mortal threat to their political independence, a threat that cannot be concealed by the American administration's demagogic talk of a desire to 'cooperate' with African countries."

"It is in this light that the results of the OAU Assembly session that has just ended in Nairobi should be viewed." Declaring that "what is very important is the fact that, in the face of the threat from the United States and South Africa, the session took specific measures to strengthen the anti-imperialist, antiracist unity of African countries," Kudryavtsev gives a swift rundown of the session's decisions.

BRIEFS

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--An agreement was signed in Moscow today on cooperation in the sphere of radio broadcasting between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting Gosteleradio and the radio of the People's Republic of Mozambique. It provides for the development of exchange of radio material on the most important events in the life of both countries, and rendering of mutual assistance in preparing radio programs. The agreement was signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Jose Luis Cabaco, Mozambique minister of information. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jul 81 LD]

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES TRINIDADIAN PRIME MINISTER

PM171455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent G. Michael Chambers a telgram conveying sincere congratulations and wishes for success in his assuming office as prime minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

In an answering telegram G. Michael Chambers expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

MOTIVATIONS BEHIND DELFIM NETO'S VISIT ASSESSED

PY201908 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 16 Jul 81

[By Valentin Mashkin]

[Text] The subject of my commentary today is the visit paid to Moscow by Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto heading a delegation made up of more than 150 businessmen from 13 to 15 July. However, it is not my intention to given a detailed report of the concrete results of this mission. We have already given our listeners a day-by-day account of the negotiations which have taken place in Moscow. I merely wish to recall that the visitors were warmly welcomed in Moscow at the highest level and that a number of accords on trade contracts and technical and economic cooperation have been signed. Most especially the Soviet Union has undertaken the commitment of supplying Brazil 500,000 tons of oil during the second half of this year and of cooperating with prospecting for and exploitation of oil in the State of Sao Paulo.

During an interview granted to Radio Moscow journalist Vyacheslav Osipov, Delfim Neto said that the visit yielded very important results and that they express the political desire of the two nations, that is, the desire of expanding their mutual relations.

The Brazilian minister labeled the documents which have been signed as interesting and important. He concluded by saying: We are returning to our fatherland to implement the agreements reached.

Delfim Neto's mission gives rise to a chain of thoughts. First of all it is evident that both the Brazilian Government and the business circles are interested in developing commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union. The explanation of this can be found by analyzing the Brazilian press. The news media of the South American giant indicate that the long-term planning system of socialist countries gives security to negotiations and the centralized economy framework makes these negotiations secure and stable while the price stability in the Soviet Union has positive effects on these negotiations.

The Brazilian weekly REVISTA NACIONAL has stressed that developed capitalist countries are setting up evergrowing customs and tax barriers for their trade with developing countries and therefore, the expansion of trade relations with the socialist community becomes especially significant.

The JORNAL DE BRASIL connected the development of commercial relations with the Soviet Union with the fact that Brazil has discontinued its automatic alignment with Washington.

Personally I believe that the process of democratization of Brazil's politics has helped the development of contacts between the two countries. It is worth pointing out, however, that in Brazil there are some who oppose these contacts.

They are rightwing sectors and foreign monopolies which operate in the country. In any case, the result of Delfim Neto's mission show that they are not the ones who have the final word on this issue. The Soviet Union wants to further broaden its relations with Brazil and believes that these economic and commerical relations have excellent prospects.

BORDER GUARDS TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT DECORATED

PM151552 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 3

[Report by Reserve Col P. Sobolev: "Order on Academy's Banner"]

[Text] The USSR KGB's K. Ye. Voroshilov Red Banner Higher Border Guards Military-Political Academy has been ceremonially presented with the Order of the October Revolution. The academy has been presented with this honorary award for its great services in training highly qualified officer cadres.

The academy traces its history back to the first school of Border Guards of the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars Joint State Political Administration created in November 1930 in Novyy Peterhof. The academy was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for its heroism and courage in defending the city of Lenin. In the 50 years of its existence the training establishment has traveled a long way and become a veritable forge of officer cadres for the USSR KGB Border Guards.

Army Gen S. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, presented the motherland's very high award--the Order of the October Revolution--to the academy on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Army Gen V. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards, and B. Korovin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the fesitivites devoted to the presentation of the award to the academy.

DISSIDENT SEREBROV ON TRIAL FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS

NC200821 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul (AFP)--Dissident Feliks Serebrov, a member of a group set up to monitor Soviet use of psychiatry for political purposes. went on trial here today accused of anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation, a dissident source said.

Mr Serebrov, 51, who faces a maximum seven years in a labour camp and five years' house arrest, has already spent several years in detention. When he was 17 he was sentenced to death for stealing salt but this was commuted to 10 years in a camp.

All other members of the group have already been sentenced. Only last week a woman member was sentenced to five years' house arrest for spreading anti-Soviet slander.

Serebrov Repents, Pleads Guilty

LD202030 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 20 Jul 81

["A Trial in Moscow"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul, TASS--"I condemn my own subversive activity directed against the Soviet power," said Feliks Serebrov who is on trial here. "I repent of my systematic pursuit of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, and spreading documents containing slanderous fabrications and denigrating the Soviet state and social system." 51-year-old Serebrov who is being tried on criminal charges in a court, begun today, by a collegium of the Moscow city court has fully pleaded guilty to the charges against him. His anti-Soviet activity which falls under Part One of Article 70 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation constitutes a criminal offense. In the course of the preliminary investigation and during hearings in court it was established that, being hostile to the system existing in the USSR, Serebrov systematically and for a long time engaged in subversive activities.

The slanderous material he prepared was actively used by anti-Soviet, anti-communist organisations and subversion centres for aims hostile to the Soviet Union. Serebrov's case is heard in open court by a collegium of judges on criminal offenses under the chairman of Vladimir Bogdanov. The charge on behalf of the state is presented by Prosecutor Aleksandr Golovin. The council for the defense is member of the Moscow city bar association Gedda Levi.

Present in the court premises is the wife of the accused, factory and office workers of Moscow.

Dissents Deny Report on Plea

NC210818 Paris AFP in English 0805 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (AFP)--Dissident sources today denied TASS reports that Feliks Serebrov pleaded guilty to charges of anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation on the first day of his trial here yesterday.

Mr Serebrov, 51, a leader of the committee for studying Soviet use of psychiatry for political purposes, admitted only that he had written certain texts that the court had attributed to him, the sources said. These included personal letters, statements supporting imprisoned dissidents and the psychiatry committee bulletins revealing what it considered abusive detentions.

"I did not suppose these documents could be used against the prestige of the USSR," Mr Serebrov said during the trial, according to his friends.

The Soviet news agency yesterday reported that Mr Serebrov had pleaded guilty and quoted him as saying: "I condemn my subversive activity against the Soviet leadership and I repent having systematically spread anti-Soviet propaganda."

Mr Serebrov, who was arrested January 8, is also a member of the Moscow group monitoring the human rights section of the Helsinki accords. He faces a maximum of seven years in a labor camp plus five years internal exile.

Before his arrest, he was the only free member of the psychiatry committee after Irina Grivnina was sentenced to five years internal exile on July 15.

SOLOMENTSEV REPORT TO RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

PM200938 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text of report delivered by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, at 7 June Kremlin session of RSFSR Supreme Soviet: "On the Tasks of the RSFSR Soviets of People's Deputies Arising from the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies!

The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the provisions and conclusions contained in the report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are every day exerting a more profound influence on our society's life and inspiring the Soviet people to new achievements for the sake of communism.

The selfless labor of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, the wide scope of socialist competition, the increase in the masses' political activeness--all this is vivid evidence of the tremendous mobilizing force of the ideas of Lenin's great party.

The congress decisions are exerting a profound influence on international life. They inspire all who advocate the preservation of detente and help to rally the forces waging the struggle against imperialism and for peace, freedom and social progress.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, adopted on proposal from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is an important new contribution to the implementation of the program put forward by the congress for strengthening peace. Dictated by concern for the future of all mankind, the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal expressed the Soviet people's firm will not to permit the unleashing of a new war and to uphold and consolidate peace.

The RSFSR working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the congress decisions, the provisions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee's report and the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. They express boundless trust in the party and its Central Committee and sincere respect and gratitude toward Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding politician and statesmen of our era, loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and ardent fighter for peace and the triumph of communism.

Comrades! For every citizen of our republic and for all the RSFSR soviets of people's deputies there is no higher or more honorable duty than to participate actively in the implementation of the party congress decisions and to persistently seek their successful, complete implementation.

The purposeful activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, sets a remarkable example of a state approach to the urgent problems of communist building. The breadth of coverage and depth of analysis of the questions examined and the concrete nature of the decisions adopted make the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's work a real school of leadership and administration for all soviets of people's deputies.

The discussion at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions of various aspects of the socioeconomic and cultural life of a number of oblasts and cities in our republic has been of great significance for improving the work of the RSFSR's soviets.

The most important directions of the soviets' activity in implementing the 26th party congress decisions were defined at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session held 1 April this year, in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech and in the resolution adopted. Each of the 28,000 RSFSR soviets, from rural and settlement soviets up to oblast and kray soviets and autonomous republic supreme soviets, has outlined its program of actions to implement the party congress decisions.

About 190,000 people's deputies spoke during the discussion of these questions at the soviets' sessions and half of these were workers or kolkhoz members. They focused attention on questions of fulfilling plan targets, improving the efficiency and quality of work, increasing the working people's well-being and extending their sphere of participation in the affairs of the state and society. More than 106,000 proposals submitted by deputies have been summarized by the autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms. Ways of implementing them have been defined. In order to implement them, active day-to-day organizational work is needed.

Comrades! The 26th party congress noted that the adoption of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics marked the beginning of a new stage in the soviets' activity. This stage is characterized mainly by purposeful work to satisfy people's diverse requirements, the comprehensive nature of the resolution of questions of economic and social development, the extension of local soviets' powers and the more active involvement of the masses in matters of the administration of society. Each soviet forms part of the supreme power.

The humanism which permeates all the soviets' work is manifested in increasing attentiveness toward man and his day-to-day concerns and needs. Soviet humanism surrounds a person throughout his life--from birth to extreme old age.

On the specific territory under a soviet's jurisdiction--in a city, rayon or village--a person is molded as a comprehensively developed individual.

It is here that he receives education and his first labor habits. It is here that in the process of labor his relations of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance with other people are formed. He takes his children and grandchildren to schools and kindergartens so that they are educated as worthy continuers of the older generations' cause. There is no important event in a person's life which is not marked by attentiveness toward him on the part of the soviet power. That is why it enjoys the complete support of all classes and social groups, all nations and ethnic groups in our country.

The wider the range of man's vital interest which become the subject of state concern, the more diverse and, of course, complex the soviet organs' activity becomes. In this sphere the recent party congress set new tasks for us all. This applies to great and important questions associated with people's work and everyday life, the strengthening of the family, the improvement of housing conditions, the education of the young generation and much, much more.

All this is based on the duty of the soviets and their executive and administrative organs to devote constant attention to the development of physical production, which serves as a basis for resolving social problems. This is particularly stressed in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Increasing the Role of Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Building."

In the current 5-year plan and in the period through 1990 in accordance with the basic guidelines the republic is to ensure a further development in the base sectors of industry, increase the production of consumer goods and strive for an all-round upsurge in agriculture. Important tasks are defined in the sphere of transportation and construction and in the sphere of services for the population. It is planned to strengthen the fuel and energy base and to increase the production of metal and machine building and chemical industry output. It is planned to speed up the increase in the economic potential of eastern and northern regions, open up new oil and gas deposits, create territorial production complexes, bring the very rich natural resources of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone into economic circulation and implement targeted comprehensive programs.

Our republic accounts for a substantial proportion of the extraction of all types of natural raw materials. The lion's share of capital investments in the country as a whole is allocated for these purposes, the congress noted, and this share is tending to increase, since the demand for raw materials will continue to increase. In these conditions soviet organs must constantly bear in mind the development of enterprises in raw materials sectors of industry and give them all-around assistance.

On the other hand, as the resolution adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers stresses, we must always remember that nature's storehouses are not unlimited and we must take care to ensure the comprehensive and intensive processing of useful minerals, the wide use of secondary resources and the introduction of technical solutions which make it possible to save raw and other materials, energy and fuel and to increase the output of the end product.

As you see, these are great and complex tasks. The party congress provided the key to their resolution. This is the steady growth of labor productivity, the active mobilization of production reserves everywhere, a resolute turn toward intensive economic management methods and the efficient utilization of production, scientific and technical potential. In accordance with their increased rights, the soviets are called upon to ensure the successful resolution of these tasks.

The RSFSR has considerable experience of successful work by party and soviet organs which, on the basis of working people's initiative, strive for high results in the development of the national economy. An example is set by the collectives of Moscow city enterprises and organizations which are making wide use of the achievements of science and technology in production. Their initiative, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, merits all-around dissemination.

Exercising their wide powers, the soviets act as the true organizers of the comprehensive development of the economy in the territory under their jurisdiction. Economic and social development plans have begun to link questions of increasing production more closely with the social infrastructure--housing, children's and medical institutions, trading facilities--that is, everything necessary for modern life and successful educational and health work.

In this respect I would like to note the activity of the Leningradskaya Oblast Soviet, which has outlined and is implementing a series of important measures to ensure the balanced growth of production and the sphere of services to the working people. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray, with the participation of public organizations and the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, two 10-year programs for the comprehensive development of production forces have been elaborated, the first of which has been successfully implemented.

The work of the city soviets of Iskitim in Novosibirskaya Oblast and Ukhta in the Komi ASSR is also worthy of attention. The Soviets and their ispolkoms seek out and skillfully concentrate local resources, as well as enterprises' resources, on the construction of housing, children's institutions, health facilities, municipal facilities and amenities for the cities. This has made it possible to satisfy the population's aspirations more fully.

It is important to apply the experience accumulated everywhere, while taking specific local conditions into account. In this case the soviets must, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, act "not as people making a request but as strict and demanding masters."

The congress decisions attach great significance to increasing the output of goods for the population in every way and developing the light and food industries. It should be said that these sectors' contribution to satisfying demand would be considerably weightier if all enterprises coped with their plan targets and made full use of production capacities.

The soviets can and must exert a decisive influence on the work of light and food industry enterprises. Above all, efforts must be focused on forming stable collectives at plants and factories. As is known, this can be achieved by adopting an attentive approach to the working people's aspirations and needs and creating better production, social and living conditions. Here such a state of affairs is particularly significant because many women are employed in the production of consumer goods. Soviets and their executive organs, standing commissions and deputies' groups are called upon to take care that living conditions are constantly improved and that social development plans and targets for the mechanization and automation of production are fulfilled in full at every enterprise.

The potentials of local industry--a sector directly subordinate to the soviets--are still far from being fully exploited in the production of goods for the population. Not infrequently the simplest domestic and consumer goods are not on sale in oblasts, krays and autonomous republics, yet they could be manufactured successfully from local materials. More initiative, socialist enterprise and persistence--that is what is needed in order to organize the output of consumer goods at the necessary level.

The heavy industry and defense industry sectors are playing an ever-increasing role in the production of consumer goods. The close collaboration between soviet and economic organs is yielding good results here.

Great significance is attached to the initiative of collectives of leading enterprises and associations in Moscow and Sverdlovskaya Oblast on increasing consumer goods production --this initiative has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. In the Bashkirskaya Autonomous Republic and in Kuybyshevskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Rostovskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Yaroslavskaya and certain other oblasts, thanks to the constant attention of party and soviet organs the vast majority of heavy industry enterprises produce consumer goods along with their main output.

The success of this increases immeasurably if their production is planned within the framework of a specific territory. In this connection I will cite the practice of the Leningraders, who have long been compiling annual and 5-year plans for the production of cultural, consumer and household goods. Strict monitoring by the gorispolkom of their fulfillment helped them to commence production of more than 3,000 new types of articles in the 10th 5-Year Plan and to produce R140 million worth of goods above the plan.

At the same time in certain oblasts, krays and autonomous republics a considerable number of heavy industry enterprises still remain aloof from this important matter, or else are producing far fewer consumer goods than they could. The necessary quality-control measures are not applied everywhere. Last year, for instance, many television sets and tape recorders produced by certain enterprises of the Ministry of Radio Industry and the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry were defective. Soviet organs must display concern not only about increasing the production of goods for the population but about ensuring that their quality is high and does not give rise to complaints from the working people.

Comrades! As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, priority significance for the further improvement of the Soviet people's well-being is attached to the development of agriculture and the improvement of the supply of high quality food products to the population and raw materials to industry. Active work is currently under way in the republic to prepare a food program in which the increase in agricultural production is closely linked with the development of sectors involved in the processing, transportation and storage of products and with the implementation of important social transformations in the countryside.

The distinctive feature of the party's agrarian policy for the eighties is that the center of gravity is being shifted toward the return on capital investments and to increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

Taking into account the tasks put forward by the congress, at the soviet sessions which have been held in autonomous republics, krays and oblasts people's deputies have spoken with civic-minded concern of how soviet organs must study questions of the development of agriculture in greater depth, concern themselves more practically with the production activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and give them all-round assistance in training and establishing cadres and improving working and living conditions for rural dwellers. The sessions devoted great attention to the soviet organs' tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and government resolutions on the further development of agriculture in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and the Central Chernozem Region, which have been greeted with great enthusiasm by rural working people.

It has also been quite rightly noted that the soviets must wage an implacable struggle against all kinds of losses and thriftlessness and ensure that all the products grown reach the consumer. This is a major reserve for improving food supplies to the population.

The soviets are called upon to carry out constant monitoring of the introduction of the achievements of science and leading practice in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the improvement of the earth's fertility on the basis of strict observance of the arable farming system and the improvement of selection and seed cultivation. They must increase the responsibility of leaders and specialists for the implementation of effective measures aimed at combating soil erosion and weeds and ensuring the zealous utilization of every hectare of arable land. Good experience in this sphere has been accumulated in Krasnodarskiy Kray.

In agriculture, with its many sectors, every element requires intensive attention. But today the frontline in the countryside is livestock raising. The main condition of the successful development of this sector is the creation of a firm fodder base and complete satisfaction of requirements for high-quality fodder.

In the light of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions, the RSFSR is elaborating a comprehensive program which provides for making fodder production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes a distinct, specialized sector, which will make it possible to fully ensure the intensive development of livestock raising. Those soviet and economic organs which are resolving fodder production questions in concrete terms for each kolkhoz and sovkhoz deserve all-around support. The CPSU Central Committee and the party congress decisions point us in precisely this direction.

It is important for soviets, in their work in the leadership of agriculture, to rely more on science and leading experience and to involve scientists and specialists more actively in the elaboration of scientific recommendations aimed at increasing the efficiency of agricultural production, taking local conditions into account. "There are not and cannot be identical formulas for all cases, for all zones," the well-known grain farmer Terentiy Semenovich Maltsev, twice Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet, has rightly noted. "But one thing is beyond dispute: The hectare is more generous to whoever thinks soberly and critically, to whoever has a creative approach to the land."

One of the urgent tasks of the soviets, particularly rayon, village and settlement soviets, is to promote an increase in the production of agricultural products from citizens' personal plots. The fuller utilization of these plots' potential is still an important factor in helping to satisfy the population's ever-increasing requirements for high-quality food products. In the RSFSR there is, in essence, not one oblast, kray or autonomous republic which has not carried out work to increase the production of products on the population's personal plots. The task is to involve an increasingly wide range of rural dwellers more actively in this important matter.

The population should be given all-round help with acquiring young animals and with fodder supplies. At the same time livestock owners must be helped to procure fodder for themselves and the appropriate land must be allocated for this purpose.

Considerable significance is attached to the further development and improvement of the work of the subsidiary plots of industrial enterprises and organizations. The experience of Omskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kaliningradskaya and certain other oblasts is useful in this respect. At the same time, as was noted at recent soviet sessions, reserves for increasing the production of food products on subsidiary plots attached to industrial enterprises are being exploited only poorly in the Tatarskaya ASSR, Altayskiy Kray and Ivanovskaya, Novgorodskaya and other oblasts.

The soviets are called upon to strive to ensure that the population is adequately supplied with those food and industrial goods which can be produced locally. The situation where this potential is not utilized in certain regions cannot be tolerated. People think that someone else will grow the potatoes, cabbages, beets, carrots and other vegetables and will produce brooms, spades and clothespins and that the state will supply them. A resolute struggle must be waged against this parasitical attitude. Soviets and their executive organs must have a constant sense of responsibility for the full utilization of local resources in order to increase the production of consumer goods and improve supplies to the population.

The social development of the countryside is an important sector in the soviets' activity. The contruction of housing, kindergartens and nurseries, health-care institutions, cultural and consumer facilities, the development of the road network and municipal services--these questions must always remain in the soviets' field of vision. Practice convincingly confirms that on those farms where social problems are successfully resolved, as a rule cadres become established, stable labor collectives are created and production indicators are high. That is why organs of power must adopt an exacting attitude toward those who are responsible for the fulfillment of socio-cultural, housing and consumer construction in the countryside.

Kostromskaya Oblast's party and soviet organs are persistently working to establish cadres in the countryside. Many young men and women stay there after finishing school to work on their own kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

This good state of affairs is spreading to other parts of the republic. As was noted at a session of Shorshely Village Soviet Ispolkom in the Chuvashskaya ASSR, the development of the sphere of culture and everyday life, including the organization of the work of the school, kindergarten, local store and cultural institute, has led to substantial results: Whereas formerly most of the secondary school graduates left the countryside every year, now they stay and work on their native kolkhoz.

The all-round development of the countryside and increased production of agricultural products must not be removed from the Soviets' agenda. Ispolkoms, standing commissions and every deputy must clearly define their place in this nationwide cause in order to ensure that in the very first year of this 5-year plan the Soviets' contribution to the implementation of the party's agrarian policy is more weighty.

Comrades! The extension of the Soviets' powers enables them to exert a more active influence on the resolution of questions of developing transporation. In many oblasts Soviet organs have accumulated great experience in coordinating the work of various types of transportation and mobilizing the resources of enterprises, ministries and departments to develop it, which makes it possible to ensure the timely delivery of freight and to improve services to the population. Good examples are set in this respect by the oblasts of the northwest, the Urals and certain other regions.

In a number of oblasts, thanks to efficiently organized monitoring on the part of Soviet organs, it has been possible to considerably increase the efficiency of utilization of rolling stock and reduce freight car idle time. Their example should be followed elsewhere. It is necessary to more actively utilize the potentials of the river fleet, above all in regions of the extreme north, Siberia and the Far East, and to develop navigation on minor rivers.

Many complaints are still coming in from citizens about shortcomings in the organization of urban passenger transportation, particularly during peak hours. This question is fully within the competence of local Soviets and they must use their rights as necessary to improve the service to the population, above all in newly constructed districts. The practice of those Soviets which resolve questions of transportation services for new settlements at the same time as people move in to them merits support. More attention should also be devoted to road building, which is clearly lagging behind the development of motor transportation.

In the current 5-year plan the Soviets must do much to improve communications services to the population. In letters to the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government, many citizens note shortcomings in the postal service, particularly in rural localities, request the accelerated construction of television transmitters and complain that they have been waiting for years to have a telephone installed. All these questions, comrades, must be more actively resolved by the Soviets and the republic Ministry of Communications.

The 26th CPSU Congress set great tasks for the RSPSR's construction workers. It is necessary to increase the volume of capital investments, to construct new enterprises in all sectors of the national economy, to carry out the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises and to commission a large quantity of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural facilities.

At the recent sessions of autonomous republic supreme Soviets and local Soviets it was noted that executive organs are not yet ensuring the necessary monitoring of the work of construction administrations and trusts, are not seeking the widespread introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and steady plan fulfillment and are tolerating deviations from established norms for the quality of construction work. Certain local Soviet ispolkoms are accepting apartment blocks and other projects with major defects, which is arousing complaints from the population. This justified criticism indicates the need to increase the responsibility of the Soviet's executive organs for the state of affairs in construction and to make higher demands as to the quality of projects handed over.

From 1982 autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and okrug ispolkoms will have the right, in conjunction with client and contractor enterprises, to prepare proposals on draft plans for contract work and to submit them to higher organizations.

The Soviets' participation in this matter and the involvement of a broad aktiv is intended to ensure the more rational utilization of construction organizations capacities, the concentration of resources mainly on projects scheduled for completion and the attainment of a comprehensive approach to construction, the synchronized commissioning of associated projects and on this basis a sharp reduction in the volume of uncompleted construction.

The 26th CPSU Congress mentioned housing construction as one of the major socioeconomic tasks associated with increasing the people's well-being. In the last 5-year plan about 30 million people in the RSFSR obtained improved housing conditions. All the same, housing needs are still not fully satisfied. In this connection it is important to strive for the unconditional fulfillment of housing construction plans. To monitor the construction of housing and call economic leaders strictly to account for the timely commissioning of all apartment blocks is the Soviets' direct duty. They have extensive rights, which must be used to the full.

The party's Central Committee demands that the due procedure be ensured in distributing housing and that established norms and principles be strictly observed. Here, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, there is a need for particular attentiveness, objectivity and honesty. The fundamentals of housing legislation of the USSR and the union republics, adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet's fifth session, extends the capabilities of local Soviet organs in these matters. At the same time there is a growing need for the correct exploitation of the housing stock and the inculcation in citizens of a sense of responsibility for housing maintenance and a careful attitude toward their home.

I would like to touch on another question associated with construction matters and their social aspects. In the last 20 years alone about 800 new cities and workers settlements have appeared on the map of the RSFSR. Old cities with a long and glorious history are also being transformed. However, in a number of cases construction work is carried out in an unoriginal way, according to outmoded designs, and sometimes there is no creative approach or desire to give the city or housing district original, unique features or to combine industrial methods with the requirements of modern architecture and esthetics. The Soviets must display the concern to give their cities and settlements, rural centers and villages an expressive appearance and to take local architectural traditions into account. The provision of public services and amenities should also be improved to reach the necessary standard. Pleasing designs and good planning of a street or district play an important educational role and give citizens a sense of pride in their region, in their native area. The RSFSR Architects Union, which is now being created, is called upon to adopt an active position on these questions.

As regards the construction and modernization of cities and settlements, the Soviets must display greater concern for preserving historical and cultural monuments. Considerable efforts are being made in this respect in the republic, as in the country as a whole. Unique work has been done to restore memorial sites associated with the life and activity of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Moscow, Leningrad, Ulyanovsk, Kazan and Shushenskoye. Great historical and artistic value was attached to the restoration of the Moscow Kremlin and monuments associated with the October Revolution, the struggle for Soviet power and heroic episodes in the Great Patriotic War.

The world-famous suburbs of Leningrad and monuments in Novgorod, Smolensk, Pskov and many other cities have literally risen from the ruins. Vladimir and Suzdal, Kizhi and Rostov Velikiy, Irkutsk and Ulan-Ude, Derbent and the Solovetskiye Islands, Kulikovo Pole and the complex of monuments in Volgograd have become popular centers for tourism and excursions.

All this is of extremely great significance in the ideological, political, moral and esthetic education of Soviet people and the molding of their spiritual aspirations. That is why it is an important task for Soviets and their executive organs to carefully conserve and actively utilize historical and cultural monuments in the communist education of working people, especially young people, and to develop young people's sense of love for their socialist motherland and its history and for their own people.

Comrades! At the 26th party congress the increasing links between the processes taking place in the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual spheres were revealed in depth. At the stage of mature socialism progress in economic life is increasingly dependent on the further improvement of social relations, the upsurge of the people's culture and successes in molding the comprehensively developed individual. This means new, higher demands on all the soviets' multifaceted activity aimed at improving working and living conditions and medical services and improving the population's educational and cultural standard.

In the seventies our republic, like the whole country, achieved considerable successes in increasing people's prosperity. Real per capita income increased 50 percent, the urban housing stock increased nearly 50 percent and retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade increased by two-thirds. Many schools, hospitals, cultural institutes and stadiums were constructed. In a word, we now have a reliable base for confident progress in all spheres of social and cultural life.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, as "The Basic Guidelines" envisage, the soviets' attention is to be focused on the creation of the most favorable conditions for highly productive labor and for strengthening the creativity of labor. The resolution of this task is part of the social development plan for each eveterprise, city or rayon. The soviets are called upon to ensure the fulfillment of the planned range of measures in the sphere of social development, above all of targets for reducing manual labor and improving working people's qualifications and professional skills. In conjunction with the trade unions, soviets must strive to improve labor protection and safety techniques in production.

Today it is more important than ever to make efficient use of manpower resources, to seek to successfully combine women's work in production with the fulfillment of their maternal duties and to involve more pensioners in work according to their capabilities. Local soviets and their ispolkoms should strictly fulfill the decisions adopted by the party and government on questions of social security and improving the living standard for war and labor veterans and invalids. Special concern must be displayed for young families and families with many children and for creating better conditions for raising children.

An important element in the party's and the state's social policy is the constant improvement of the service sphere and the work of trade and public catering enterprises and consumer services. These sectors are developing rapidly but are still far from fully satisfying the population's growing demand. Soviets must consistently strive to strengthen the material base of service sectors, staff them with qualifies cadres and improve the work of stores, canteens, laundries and repair shops. It is known, comrades, that the people's mood depends to a great extend on how these enterprises work and to what extent they carry out orders to a high standard and on time and give attentive, efficient consideration to people's requirements.

Instances--albeit isolated--of the violation of Soviet laws which occur in the service sphere cannot be ignored. All opportunities must be closed to people who embezzle the people's property, speculators, thieves and all who try to exploit temporary difficulties in the supply of certain goods with a view to profiteering. Here much depends on the soviets, on their persistence and initiative and on the standard of organizational, educational and monitoring activity. It is necessary to resolutely combat all that is alien to the very nature of our system.

The soviets and their ispolkoms display great concern for the working people's health. In recent years the material base has been significantly extended and the number of workers in health care has increased. All the same, in a number of places the standard of medical service is still not high. Certain outpatient clinics work at inconvenient times, necessary medicines are in short supply and there are instances of an insensitive attitude toward patients.

In the light of the congress instructions the soviets and their executive organs must be more actively concerned with improving the work of medical institutions, devoting particular attention to cadres, to the inculcation of a sense of professional duty in them and to doctors' loyalty to their oath.

Questions of the construction and repair of hospitals and clinics and their provision with fuel, equipment, transportation facilities and all they need must be constantly kept in mind.

The soviets' activity in developing physical culture and sport is also directed toward strengthening people's health. As the party requires, the emphasis in this work must be on involving broad strata of the population in physical culture, above all children. It is necessary to resolutely improve the organization of physical education in schools and in all other educational institutions and to devote more attention to organizing physical culture sessions and sport at residences and to making rational use of sports facilities regardless of which department they belong to. It is also important, comrades, to ensure there is a healthy moral climate in every physical culture collective.

The interests of people and society include protecting the environment. This work is continually gaining in scope in the RSFSR. At the same time, its significance is being underestimated in certain rayons. Many enterprises in the timber, metallurgical, coal, chemical and construction materials industries are not carrying out the present decisions on the purification of sewage and the air and are not performing the necessary work on land recultivation.

Soviets and law-enforcement organs are called on to hold economic leaders strictly accountable for the fulfillment of laws and resolutions governing environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources.

Comrade deputies! The 26th CPSU Congress paid great attention to questions of further developing national education. In the RSFSR in the last 10 years 13,000 new schools have been built and 37 VUZes have been opened, primarily in Siberia and in the Far East, which corresponds to the party's course of intensively developing these regions. In the current 5-year plan the improvement of the work of general schools, technical schools, vocational and technical colleges and VUZes will continue and their network will be expanded. Ispolkoms, their departments and administrations are to ensure the prompt handing over of children's institutions and other national education projects under construction, the raising of the standard of the teaching and educational process and the creation of the appropriate working and everyday conditions for students, teachers and educators.

The most serious attention must be paid to ensuring the high standard of students' esthetic and physical development in addition to their ideological-political, labor and moral education. This is an indispensable condition for molding harmoniously developed people who are strong, tempered, ready for labor and the motherland's defense and able to sense keenly the beauty of the world around them.

Local soviets and their executive organs are called on to raise constantly the quality of work of cultural institutions and to improve the conditions for giving the masses access to spiritual values. In 5 years it is planned to open in the RSFSR over 2,000 new libraries, 95 parks of culture and rest, 15 professional and 930 amateur theaters and dozens of museums. Everything must be done to ensure that these plans are fulfilled and that the resources alloted for building cultural institutions are assimilated fully and on schedule. It is important to care for the development of amateur art, which not only enriches cultural life but also promotes the fostering of a high labor morale and discipline.

Every day soviet organs help the party in its work with the creative intelligentsia, artists, performers, composers and movie personalities. It is to the considerable merit of the soviets that a new wave is emerging in our literature and art and that vivid, highly artistic works on socialist reality and the people's majestic achievements have been created.

The 26th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" are a reliable long-term program for further improving the soviets' educational work among the masses.

Particular note should be made of the significance of labor education, primarily among young people, and of the assertion of the prestige of honest, conscientious work. Those soviet organs which tackle systematically questions of improving the organization and strengthening the discipline of labor, inculcate in people a thrifty and zealous attitude toward the national wealth and increase the responsibility of economic leaders and production collectives for plan and pledge fulfillment are acting correctly. We must foster an irreconcilable attitude toward all phenomena alien to socialism: tolerance toward slackers, idlers and drunkards and to all who have no wish to work conscientiously for the common good.

A tremendous educational impact is contained in socialist competition, which helps to mold a lofty labor morale and to impart a profound understanding of the indissoluble link between personal and public interests. Participation in it by leading deputies and production innovators is particularly valuable. Soviets and trade union organizations should disseminate their experience in every way and propagandize the successes of all-union and all-Russian socialist competition winners.

Also worthy of wide support is the experience of local soviet organs which make skillful use of such forms of education as labor festivals, the honoring of production shock workers and veteran-mentors and of job initiation, and which bestow attention and honor on family labor dynasties.

All the activity of the Communist Party and the soviets is imbued with concern for nurturing in Soviet people a sense of socialist patriotism and internationalism, of pride in our people's historic achievements and of belonging to a united and great Soviet motherland. The task, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed at the recent celebrations in Georgia, is to continue to strengthen the peoples' friendship and fraternity in every way.

The consistent implementation of the nationalities policy's Leninist principles, revealed in depth in the 26th party congress decisions, is the guarantee of the further successes of the land of the Soviets fraternal peoples and of their prosperity and rapprochement.

Comrade deputies! Since the adoption of the USSR and RSFSR Constitutions much work has been done in the republic on further developing and updating legislation. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet has adopted a number of laws aimed at consistently developing socialist democracy, widening the authority of local organs of power and strengthening law and order. Among them are such major legislative acts as the laws on elections to the republic's supreme and local soviets, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet statutes, the law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the laws on kray and oblast soviets and on autonomous okrugs, the RSFSR code on mineral wealth and the RSFSR forestry code.

Work on improving the law will be continued along those lines laid down by the party congress. These are leadership of the national economy, the implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens and social organizations and the publication of a code of laws. As in the past, the formulation and discussion of draft laws will be carried out on a broad, democratic basis.

The great tasks set by the congress of developing social relations stipulate the need to improve all the mass organizational work of the republic's organs of people's power. It is a question of improving the practice of preparing and conducting sessions and meetings of ispolkoms and standing commissions, of enhancing the role of deputy groups and offices, of strengthening the leadership of the activity of subordinate soviets and improving the quality and raising the efficiency of the work of all elements of the state apparatus. Soviets' active cooperation with trade union, Komsomol and other social organizations is of great significance: Leadership of the population's independent organizations should be improved.

One of the most important elements of Soviet democratism is the matter of work with voters' instructions, which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is constantly addressing. Local soviets of the current convocation in the RSFSR have set about implementing about 400,000 instructions.

A considerable section of them have been included in economic and social development plans and have been taken into account when drawing up local budgets. Soviets and their executive organs are expected to strive for the complete fulfillment of those voters' instructions which have been accepted.

In accordance with the party congress guidelines, RSFSR soviets are faced with greatly stepping up the monitoring of the observance of legislation, of the fulfillment of party and government decisions and plan targets and of the enhancement of all executive discipline. Of great significance is the direct discussion of these questions at soviet sessions in an atmosphere of a frank, businesslike exchange of opinions and principled criticism.

Considerable monitoring and organizational potential is possessed by soviets' standing commissions. In 1980 they prepared over 700,000 questions for review by soviets and their ispolkoms. This has made it possible to bring to light further reserves for raising production efficiency and improving services to the population. The broad dissemination of accumulated experience will help to raise the standard of the soviets' work.

The role of deputies' requests--over 32,000 of which were submitted to soviet sessions last year alone--in monitoring the fulfillment of adopted decisions is on the increase. Executive organs and economic organizations must react in a specific and relevant way to deputies' requests and appeals.

Also worthy of attention are questions of improving the soviets' leadership of the activity of people's control organs and enhancing the effectiveness of the checks being carried out and of the decisions being adopted. The main point is that monitoring be directed toward end results and high work quality.

With the development and improvement of social relations--and this was stressed by the congress--the need to further strengthen socialist legality and the protection of state and public order increases. Soviets have a great role in this work. Wherever they make high demands on law-enforcement organs' work and enlist labor collectives and the broad aktiv in it a healthy moral atmosphere is created and intolerance of violations of the norms of socialist intercourse reigns.

An attentive attitude toward citizens' letters and requests is an important manifestation of Soviet democratism. In the period since the adoption of the RSFSR Constitution alone, over 75,000 letters from the republic's citizens have been received by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and government. They have raised many serious questions which have become the subject of examination by republican organs and decisions have been taken on them. However, a considerable proportion of the letters was due to the fact that citizens had not received appropriate answers or explanations to their requests at the local soviet ispolkoms and economic organizations to which they had previously appealed. It is intolerable that letters of complaint concerning incorrect actions by individual leaders are referred to them for examination. The reception of the population is not efficiently arranged at all ispolkoms. It is the soviet organs' direct duty to carry out daily work with citizens' letters and statements, to monitor the situation in subordinate soviets and economic organizations, to persistently eradicate manifestations of red tape and bureaucracy and inattentiveness to working people's needs and to inform the latter promptly of the measures taken.

All of the soviets' work, as emerges from the congress decisions, is to be built on the basis of broad publicity and of a close link with the masses. Greatly significant here are the reports by soviets and their deputies to the working people. Last year, 1.1 million deputies delivered reports to the voters on two occasions. Reports were delivered to labor collective meetings and the population by practically all soviet ispolkoms and their departments and administrations.

Practice shows that greater attention should be paid to the organizational side of such meetings, that citizens should be informed of them in good time and that urgent issues connected with people's interests and needs and with fulfilling the party congress decisions should be submitted for discussion.

Increasing the specific nature of adopted decisions and determining personal responsibility for the work entrusted are of great significance for the greater efficacy of the work of soviets and their organs. "The collegial discussion and solution of all administration issues in Soviet institutions," Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed, "must be accompanied by the establishment of the most precise responsibility of everyone HOLDING ANY SOVIET OFFICE for the fulfillment of DEFINITE, clearly and unambiguously outlined tasks and PRACTICAL work" (V.I. Lenin "Complete Collected Works," Vol 37 P 365.) [Capitalized words published in boldface]

Mastering Lenin's style of work makes it possible to make fuller use of soviets' potential in the interests of deepening the democratic bases of the soviet system, of the collective search for the most correct decisions and of improving administration.

Work with cadres, to which the CPSU Congress paid special attention, is of paramount importance. A system of deputies study and the training and retraining of Soviet workers has taken shape in the RSFSR and is constantly improving. Much work is being done by the soviets of Moscow, Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts, the Udmurtskaya ASSR and other autonomous republics, and the krays and oblasts. Relying on accumulated experience, there should be tireless concern to establish a reliable reserve of women and trained young people and to promote them to leading work as party decisions require.

The result of the soviets' work ultimately depends on the people's deputies' collective efforts and on the activeness of everyone of them. The RSFSR's 1.13 million deputies are a tremendous social force. Sensing the general state interests and the concern of his labor collective and voters, every deputy acts as an active proponent of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and as a fighter for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Comrade deputies! For Soviet people, closely rallied beneath Marxism-Leninism's banner, there are no concepts nearer or dearer to their hearts than those of the socialist motherland, Soviet power and the Communist Party.

As the Soviet people's truly revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party leads their creative activity in a wide Leninist manner. We are indebted to the party's policy for the achievements in labor and for the joy of living, working and studying under conditions of peace and with confidence in the strength of our fatherland's borders and of socialism's gains.

On behalf of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and on your behalf, comrade deputies, allow me the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the soviets, their multimillion strong aktiv and all the RSFSR's working people will be guided strictly in their work by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will work selflessly in the name of the great goal -- the triumph of communism.

(The report was repeatedly interrupted by applause)

ASHKHABADSKIY GORKOM SHORTCOMINGS CRITICIZED

WA190241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 2

[Special correspondent M. Poltoranin report: "Under Protection"]

[Text] Askhkabad--Although Ashkhabad is not small, news travels fast. Something has only just happened and the news rolls from summer house to summer house, where the local residents while away the stuffy evenings over tea. Nothing escapes the citizens' attention, whether it be an award to some production foreman or a victory at Bairam.

Nor are people silent about unpleasant events. "Recently," D. Annayev writes the editorial office, "some workers who held responsible positions in the city were exposed as criminals. Residents were not informed openly about what had happened, but the city knows all the details anyway. Yet just yesterday the gorkom considered these model leaders. How could this be?"

The question is squarely put, as they say. The Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom, to which this letter had led me, recalled the extraordinary event reluctantly. It happens to everyone, they said: They believed people and they were let down.

"I would never have thought anything bad of, say, Sapar Agayev, prosecutor of Sovetskiy Rayon," Gorkom Secretary V. Otchertsov said. "He gave the impression of being an honest, decent communist. Then he suddenly revealed his other side. He has now been sentenced to 12 years. Incomprehensible."

Well, it happens: A shallow or mercenary person, but one who knows how to present himself when he needs to, worms his way into someone's confidence. He has surprisingly gotten on in the world. Another buttons himself up in all principles only for the sake of flinging open his coat at the top rung of the office ladder. Can we see into everyone's heart? This is precisely what the gorkom secretary had in mind in expressing his attitude toward what had occurred: There was a blunder with the confirmation, but we are now rectifying it. But is it just a question of mistakes in people's selection?

Like any other city, Ashkhabad is currently in an intensive work situation. Performing their duty, people are putting up factory blocks on time, weaving linen and producing oil and gas equipment. There are numerous leaders here who have a sincere respect for an honest attitude toward the job and for a high sense of responsibility and disinterest. V. Shcherbakov and V. Shakbura, the directors of progressive plants, have established a good, strong reputation, for example. Such leaders of collectives as O. Gaipov, B. Adzharov and others enjoy high authority.

Their confident growth is a pointer to the uplifting force of the educative methods at the gorkom's disposal. Fruitful and most varied methods. When a person who has stumbled is corrected in good time here, the results are always gratifying.

Just as, for sure, in any city, there are also many problems in Ashkhabad. Sometimes there is a shortage of this, sometimes a shortage of that. Housing is a particularly difficult area: the consequences of the terrible earthquake, when the city was totally destroyed, are reflected here. If, as the Turkmen saying goes, the crow has its eyes always on the camel's abrasions, the hands of morally unstable people stretch out toward the gaps of lax management--toward everything which may be profited from. For this reason the party authorities should maintain a strict watch on CPSU members' observance of moral standards and cut short any attempts to speculate on difficulties.

Such attempts are no rarity. A Turkmen CP Central Committee commission had to check, for example, how matters stood with respect to use of available housing and discovered 28 long-vacant apartments obviously being put by "for any eventuality" on the territory of three housing administrations alone. It was determined in the course of this check that 397 families occupy apartments without justification, lacking warrants. It is easy to imagine a confused register being to the benefit of dishonest people. Swindles involving automobiles and window-dressing are also revealed from time to time. Furthermore, party members even are sometimes mixed up in unseemly business.

People report many facts to the party authorities. What is the response to the warning signals here? It must be acknowledged that leaders' misdeeds are often strictly appraised in the gorkom. Thus E. Dzhumayev, manager of the large-panel house-building trust, and his deputy M. Gavrilov were dismissed for apartment manipulation. Stiff measures have also been adopted in respect of inflated reports at enterprises. Nevertheless, there are still many coverups of dishonest acts.

Let us take as an example the case involving Kh. Khankuliyev, who was the Ashgorvodtorg director, which is well known in the city. Although he had received complaints frequently, he had engaged for many years unhindered in apartment house swindles. When Khankuliyev's son committed a crime, the Turkmen SSR minister of trade dismissed the director. But how did the gorkom bureau treat the compromised party member? It confirmed Kh. Khankuliyev as chief of an Ashkhabadskiy Gorispolkom department. He was dismissed some time later, it is true, but he was moved to the chair of leader of a department of the Turkmenmashsnabsbyt administration.

On familiarizing oneself in the gorkom with party members' personal affairs one is sometimes amazed at the discrepancy between misdeed and punishment. One often encounters even serious violations: We confined ourselves to a discussion or a reprimand. What did the discussion indicate to the guilty person? Would he not be confirmed in his thoughts as to his impunity?

It was not all at once, after all, that the fate of the same S. Agayev, former prosecutor of Sovetskiy Rayon, caved in. There had been warnings about this person's moral unscrupulousness. The instance when, with him to blame, N. S., a former polytechnical school lecturer, was imprisoned sounded the alarm, for example. The breach of legality was uncovered by the oblast court collegium. The case was also investigated at a gorkom bureau session. How did everything turn out here? The guilty person, it was said, deserved strict punishment but, considering that he had recently already been reprimanded for another offense, he was reprimanded. Thus, encountering no particular obstacles, he came to the end. [as published]

It is not a question, of course, of pounding with one's fists on a person for every trifle and of not trusting the personnel. But neither does "blind love" for some "trusted" leaders and connivance at their unseemly behavior promise any good.

For example, at the end of last year PRAVDA carried the article "Responsible for Education," which described, among other things, how the Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom had confirmed M. Fogel, the former director of a meat combine who had sullied himself by illegal acts, as director of another enterprise--an electrical equipment plant.

Then the editorial office received a denial signed by V. Otchertsov. An honest man and a good organizer had wrongly had his name dragged in the mud, he reported. Perhaps there had not been a real investigation and a capable manager had been blackened? No, the gorkom did not deny that M. Fogel had illegally sold his office car, had displayed inadequate concern for the preservation of products and had not used state money sparingly. In addition, he had taken leave without having sorted out the consequences of an accident in the refrigerating shop. Several tons of meat went bad, and, in the experts' judgment, the leader of the combine should, along with other workers, have undergone criminal proceedings. Some other offenses were also attributed to him. What, then, was the director-specialist good at?

It transpires that he had achieved a big saving of raw material in sausage manufacture. How? This question was answered in the republic State Standards Administration: at times thanks to the worthless quality of the produce. The gorkom knew about this. Therefore hardly had a journalist from Moscow begun to investigate this story before it readily consented to reshape the reply and acknowledge the paper's criticism to be correct. A new version of the document was thereupon published: "The article noted correctly that M. Fogel, former director of a meat combine, had permitted serious shortcomings in work for which party and administrative proceedings have been instituted against him.... The republic's prosecutor has been notified of the red tape permitted by the Leninskiy Rayon Prosecutor's Office in examining the case concerning the spoilage of the meat. B. Taganov, former prosecutor of Leninskiy Rayon, was sentenced to 11

years' imprisonment for crimes committed in public office." You see how simple it is: If it wished, it recognized the obvious, if it wished, it did not.

Approximately the same formulation of the issue is in certain other decisions pertaining to personnel. They do not proceed from the truth and are not guided by party rules and the law in evaluating people's behavior but they view the circumstances. Why is this? In order, obviously, to themselves appear in a favorable light. After all, if the gorkom workers bring out into the open a dishonest leader whom they have promoted, this means that they will to some extent have to admit their lack of discernment when they confirmed the person in office or blunders in educational work. This affects the "honor of the uniform" and could reflect unpleasantly on some party leader or other. That is why protective ramparts are sometimes installed around the Fogel's, that it is pretended that there is nothing serious in their violations and that attempts are made with various half-measures to suppress the justified anger of the people around.

Is this not also the source of a "differentiated" approach to criticism? If it comes from above, it should be acknowledged: Ignoring it is fraught with consequences. If from below or, it is considered, from somewhere off to the side, from a newspaper, for example, it can be brushed aside. Instead of rectifying the matter, they go on the offensive against the press organ. If nothing comes of it, they will send off a noncommittal, formal reply or engage in causitry: They will begin to find niggling faults with the words and biographies of those doing the criticizing.

It is clear that such a practice does the personnel a poor service. Honest, enterprising workers do not fear criticism. Only inactive or mercenary people accept "tutelage." Forfeiting control over themselves, they gradually lose a sense of reality and easily cross the boundaries of what is permitted.

There are lagging enterprises in the city, and instances of lax management are frequent. The local press sometimes writes about this. But even its episodic articles are often ignored.

For example, TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA published material on the inadequate organization of leisure time at the 8 March silk-winding factory. The editorial office gave up waiting for a reply. The author recently visited the factory again to remind enterprise director D. Rozyyev about the article. He said that he had not read it and showed the journalist out. Ye. Kurylev, the newspaper's editor, informed V. Otchertsov about this incident and the latter promised not to let matters remain as they were.

"How did it all end?" I inquired of D. Rozyyev.

"V. Strogonova, first secretary of the Leninskiy Raykom, telephoned me," the director candidly confessed, "and said: 'Be more careful. People have kicked up a fuss about this trifling matter.'"

Decisions on certain critical warning signals are also being glossed over in the Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom. The Turkmen CP Central Committee has noted that effective measures in respect of press articles are not being adopted here.

"It is necessary... to establish a spirit of self-criticism and implacability toward shortcomings in all party organizations"--this instruction of the 26th CPSU Congress requires persistent and unswerving implementation. Abiding by it unswervingly means really improving the moral atmosphere in the city, rayon and collective and displaying true concern for the personnel.

...When I met with V. Otchertsov prior to my departure, he said stiffly:

"I have to warn you: If you show us in a bad light, I will come to Moscow. I promise."

I thought: If only such drive could be shown in defense of state interests!

ATHEIST CAMPAIGN RESPONDS TO WESTERN PROPAGANDA

WA202020 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by L. Smirnova, deputy director for scientific-methods work of the republic Scientific Atheism Center: "With the Entire Arsenal of Resources"]

[Text] Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said from the platform of the 26th party congress: "Soviet man is a conscientious worker, a person of high political learning and a patriot and internationalist. He is raised by the party, the country's heroic history and our entire system. He lives the full-bloodied life of the creator of a new world." At the same time it was emphasized at the congress that we still have a great deal of work to do to eradicate everything impeding the formation of the new man. Scientific-atheistic propaganda has an important place in this work.

It would seem that the disrepancy between religious beliefs and the entire tenor of our present-day life is obvious. After all, all the objective conditions for the elimination of religious survivals have been created in our country. But, as V. I. Lenin emphasized repeatedly, religion does not recede into the past of its own accord, and systematic, widespread and skillful propaganda of scientific atheism is needed.

The need for such educational work among the working people is further dictated by the fact that imperialist bourgeois propaganda is making a big gamble on religious prejudices and the believing citizens of our country. There has been an increase in the activeness of the class enemy's propaganda media and in their attempts to exert a demoralizing influence on the minds of Soviet people. This is why the party calls on the ideological workers to make fuller use of the arsenal of propaganda resources and to diversify the forms and methods of work with the masses.

The Scientific Atheism Center, which was opened a few months ago under the auspices of the Turkmen SSR Znaniye Society Board, is currently organizing its work with regard for these requirements and also the singularities of the religious situation in the republic. Initially we are learning from the experience of the centers of atheism of Tashkent and Dushanbe, which have made available to us all the necessary documents and procedural developments. And the Tadzhik colleagues have also sent to our city their lecturer-consultant. Familiarization with the work of the Moscow city Scientific Atheism Center, in which time has been spent by our employees, has also been of good assistance to us. A scientific-methods council on the propaganda of scientific atheism is being assembled for the solution of all questions connected with the preparation of measures and long-term planning. It will consist of scholars of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences and lecturers of the university and other VUZ's of the capital. These are Ye. A. Atagarryyev, candidate of history and head of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History Archaeology Department, Doctor of Philosophy N. Kuliyev, G. B. Aknuyazov and A. Tuyliyev, lecturers at the Turkmen Arts Pedagogical Institute, and many others. The council will be led by K. A. Akmuradov, candidate of philosophy and head of the Turmen SSR Academy of Sciences Department of Philosophy and Law Scientific Atheism Sector.

The Scientific-Methods Council is not only the heart of the Atheism Center. The majority of its members are active lecturers. Dozens of meetings with the atheist-scholars from Ashkhabad were held in different areas of the republic in 3 months of this year alone. S. Oveznepesov, candidate of philosophy and university lecturer, delivered lectures on the topics "The Modernization of Present-Day Islam" and "The Atheistic Education of the Working People in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" in Geok-Tepinskiy Rayon. The cogent lecture "Causes of the Preservation of Religious Survivals and the Particular Features of Their Manifestation Under Socialism" was delivered in Bayram-Aliyskiy and Iolatanskiy Rayons by N. Shukurov, candidate of philosophy and senior lecturer at the university. "Religious-Political Currents in Present-Day Islam"--such was the theme of a lecture by Candidate of Philosophy K. A. Akmuradov, which he delivered to residents of Krasnovodskaya Oblast's Kizyl-Atrekskiy Rayon. Candidate of History Ye. Atagarryyev also traveled with this lecturer team. He delivered lectures on the theme "Certain Questions of the Atheistic Education of the Working People."

Young scholars are also gathering experience of propaganda speeches. For example, O. Palvanova, research assistant of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences Scientific Atheism Sector and council member, recently participated in a city seminar of women's council chairmen devoted to the tasks of women activists in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

I was recently in Moscow for a session of the Scientific-Methods Council for the Propaganda of Scientific Atheism under the auspices of the All-Union Znaniye Society Board. The council confirmed a plan of measures for a further improvement in the propaganda of scientific-atheistic knowledge in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This plan contains a clause which is of particular significance for us--concerning a zonal scientific-practical conference to be held in Ashkhabad on the theme "Topical Questions of the Scientific-Atheistic Education of the Working People of the Regions of the Traditional Prevalence of Islam in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." This conference will be a good school for all who are engaged in atheistic propaganda and are performing antireligious work.

Creating a uniform system of the training of atheist-lecturers on a republic scale, enhancing the quality of the training of the lecturer aktiv and providing it with pertinent methods and material in good time--the Scientific-Methods Council and the collective of the Scientific Atheism Center see this as one of their principal tasks.

TASHKENT IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR CONTINUES 8 JULY

PM201010 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Uztag report: "Higher Standard of Ideological Work"]

[Text] The republic seminar-conference on questions of improving ideological work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions continued work in Tashkent on 8 July.

The seminar participants heard the following reports: "Current Issues of the Party's Agrarian Policy in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" by Uzbek CP Central Committee Secretary Ye. A. Aytmuratov; "The Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and Certain Questions of Increasing Soviet People's Vigilance" by Chairman of the Uzbek SSR KGB L.N. Melkumov; and "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the USSR's Defense Capability and Certain Questions of Military-Patriotic Education" by Chief of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District Political Directorate V.S. Rodin.

In their speeches Academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences K.I. Lapkin, first vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; S.P. Pulatov, the republic's minister of higher and secondary specialized education; V.V. Barylnikov, Uzbek SSR first deputy minister of education; and P.K. Kayumov, chairman of the Uzbek State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, dealt with questions connected with various aspects of the development of science and the people's education, the communist education of young people and the ideological arming of the young generation.

On the same day there was a meeting at the Uzbek State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting between participants in the republican seminar-conference and leaders of the republic's mass information and propaganda media.

BRIEFS

HONORS TO FINANCE MINISTER--Today, by decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the title Hero of Socialist Labor, with the Order of Lenin and Golden Hammer and Sickle Medal, was awarded to Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance. He merited this award for great services to the Soviet state and in connection with the 70th anniversary of his birth. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 81 LD]

KAZAKHS FACE ROAD-BUILDING PROBLEMS IN SIBERIA

WA210830 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 3

[Report by V. Litvinenko, chief of a department of the journal AVTOMOBILNYY TRANSPORT KAZAKHSTANA: "The Road to Vasyuganye Oil"]

[Text] Aleksandrovskoye Village, Tomskaya Oblast--Alma-Ata--In the imposing prospects of the development of our country's economy developed at the 26th CPSU Congress, particular attention is being paid to the development of the oil wealth of Western Siberia. The entire country is helping develop the new deposits. Among the foremost detachments of construction workers there are also Kazakhs, who are building a motor road from the oilmen's special work-drive city of Strezhevoy to the promising Olenye deposit in the Vasyuganye area. The Kazneftedorstroy prime contract trust has been set up in this connection within the republic Ministry of Motor Highways. The road is being built by Construction Mechanization Administration No 8, Road-Building Administration No 92 and a number of subcontract organizations.

The village of Aleksandrovskoye and the city of Strezhevoy, from where the Kazakh construction workers began the assault on the taiga, are in the very north of Tomskaya Oblast. The living and work conditions here are very harsh.

Geographers call Vasyuganye the biggest marsh in the world. And the place is given an even more colorful name by the people: urman, which means bog, thicket, backwoods. There are no roads, other than watery ones, in Vasyuganye. On the map this vast area of Western Siberia is completely covered by lines--a marshy locality. And if one looks through the airplane window, far, far off, as far as the eye can see, there spreads a plain, thickly covered with the sequins of lakes and meandering rivers.

Taking possession of Vasyuganye oil is not easy. It is as if nature has purposely covered up its treasures in the urman and as far away from man's habitation as possible in order to test his strength and persistence. But the obstacles have not, of course, stopped the construction workers.

It was decided to perform the work by the special work-drive-expeditionary method. The people live in Alma-Ata and Pavlodar and fly to work. They fly by Yak-40 to Strezhevoy--there is a landing strip there. And then they go on to Aleksandrovskoye by helicopter. The work drive lasts 15-20 days. In this time each worker completes a month's time norm, and then other replacement brigades arrive. The method is not new. The oil workers, prospectors and flyers have long been working thus. But this is the first experience of this for us. And even now it may be said that the Kazakh construction workers and motorists are passing the maturity test with honor. A great deal of work has been done.

A strong base and dependable rear were needed for the offensive against the Vasyuganye marsh and bog. And such were created. A special work-drive township is being built near Aleksandrovskoye.

It is always a lively scene at the Ob landing stage. Some 22 bulldozers, 9 excavators and other road-building mechanisms have been delivered here by barge. The motorists have "picked up" 60 powerful KRAZ's and 20 automobiles of various makes. All this equipment is in continuous operation: The engines are not switched off here day or night.

The construction site makes a strong impression--700-800 men are at work altogether. The road bed, which has been laid 7 kilometers into the taiga, has already begun to be poured down.

The weather has not pampered the construction workers--humidity, cold, mud up to the knees, mosquitoes. At first they lived on the motorship Balakirev, which had been brought up specially from Bukhtarma and adapted as a hostel. Then they measured off an area near the village and trailers were supplied.

And the work went ahead. The motorists now each haul 15,000 tons of sand daily. Socialist competition to implement the plans formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress has become widespread at the construction site. The grader A. Rozenbakh, bulldozer driver A. Solovyev and machine operators T. Samoylenko and P. Cherney from Alma-Ata, the drivers N. Zenkov, G. Boryan, V. Safronov and Ye. Ibrayev from Pavlodar and many others are doing outstanding work.

The flyers of the Burunday aviation enterprise are also making their contribution to the general cause. The helicopter pilots B. Altynikov, I. Tselman and others are working here. The Kazakh Ministry of Health has opened a medical station, which has been staffed with experienced specialists, among whom are the Alma-Ata medical students T. Sharafutdinova and O. Guryeva. The Kazakhs have settled down well in the remote and boggy land of Vasyuganye. The road is being built at a rapid pace. "But essentially," Vladimir Sarkisovich Zaya, chief of the Soyuzdorproyekt expedition, which is performing the surveying and planning, said, "the attack on the taiga is only just beginning. In 1981 the Kazakhs have to hand over 20 kilometers of road and 50 kilometers in each of the following 2 years. The road is extremely important. It will link the Olenye, Ledovoye, Kovartovoye, Zapadnoye and Alenkinskoye deposits. It will be of modern concrete, 12 meters wide and will be built through hitherto impenetrable thickets. It will be of great significance in the future.

"Some 60 KRAZ's are working here now, but subsequently their number will be increased to 200. The detachment of road builders will double. With the laying of winter roads a start will also be made on building the road from the other end--from Olenye." Vladimir Sarkisovich also cited the following figures. The order of the Kazakhs surveying is being performed by approximately 80 people from the Soyuzdorproyekt Institute, and calculations are being made by a whole group of planners in Moscow. In a word, work has been put on a serious footing.

But, unfortunately, there are also many problems at the construction site. "Friction" has arisen between the prime contractors and subcontractors, and the food supply also is inadequate. But these costs become secondary in the face of the main problem. The following republic ministries are operational in the construction: construction of heavy industry enterprises, motor highways, motor transport, rural construction, communications and health and also the rivermen and flyers. They are all performing their assignments precisely. But it is unclear for what reason the Goskomselkhoztekhnika association--the principal supplier of spares and repair equipment for transportation machinery and road equipment--has remained aloof. The intrinsic resources of the administrations are limited, and there is a shortage of bulldozer and excavator spares, and a breakdown in the mechanisms could be reflected in the rhythm of construction, which is planned to last 3 years. Measures to rectify this error must be implemented immediately.

PRAVDA STRESSES NEED TO IMPROVE LABOR INCENTIVES

PM201125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Effectiveness of Incentives"]

[Excerpt] The better assessment indicators are and the more precise the accounting of labor and resources is, the greater is the effectiveness of bonuses and other forms of incentives. But in a number of sectors these indicators are out of date. For example, the work of many construction industry enterprises is still being assessed in terms of cubic meters of reinforced concrete and collectives seek to overfulfill the plan for heavyweight structures and to produce smaller quantities of light weight and cheap structures. Matters are arranged completely differently in Moscow's construction materials industry enterprises.

For several years now a plant's work has been assessed in terms of normative net output and the fulfillment of the plan with regard to the full range of products. Remuneration and incentive measures are geared here to the attainment of a high end result--to the commissioning of finished apartments--and this has sharply increased the labor collectives' efficiency.

In the present 5-year plan the dependence of each worker's wage and bonuses on his personal contribution and on the end results of collectives' work will continue to increase. Incentive measures must be given even more publicity. This will increase the moral effect of bonuses and will raise labor competition to a new level.

Recently, in accordance with the well-known party and government resolution on improving the economic mechanism, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU Presidium made a number of refinements to the basic provisions on awarding bonuses to working people for the main labor results. The chief indicators for awarding bonuses to enterprises' leading workers are labor productivity growth, the proportion of output in the top quality category and also the size of the enterprise's total profit. The incentives for fulfilling contract deliveries and the production plan for the full range of products have been stepped up. The more completely an enterprise fulfills the plan for deliveries, the higher the level of incentive will be.

Wherever bonuses are paid according to merit, they are seen as public recognition of people's labor contribution to developing production and encourage even better work. But it sometimes happens that not only the leading workers are rewarded but also those whose work is mediocre, who do not take care of material resources and equipment and who violate labor discipline. In this case the very point of awarding bonuses is grossly distorted. Bonuses must be awarded only for exemplary fulfillment of pledges distinguishing a team or an individual from the others.

The conditions in which our national economy is developing today demand every possible acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the speedy tooling of all sectors. In order to provide appropriate encouragement for creative labor by the makers of modern equipment, in machine building large one-time bonuses for the development, assimilation and mass production of particularly important highly efficient types of equipment and machines and also for the assimilation of fundamentally new technical processes are being introduced. The sector ministries must utilize these incentives skillfully to increase the creative yield of every scientist, specialist and worker.

Incentives work efficiently only when the contribution to the common cause of every worker, team and subunit is accurately measured and assessed. They must be based on scientific labor organization and technically validated labor norm setting. However, the number of workers given bonuses and the size of the bonuses for introducing technically validated norms in industry is decreasing systematically, which is having an adverse effect on the effectiveness of the measures being implemented. But there are entire sectors where great significance is attached to this. For example, in the RSFSR textile industry 88 percent of the spinners work according to technically validated norms and the practice of one worker operating more than one machine is very widespread. The textile workers' experience must be creatively employed in other sectors of industry.

The improvement of the incentive systems in enterprises demands active participation by party and trade union organizations. They must constantly monitor this important work and strive to ensure that material and moral incentives are organically combined and that only genuine masters of their work and stalwarts of socialist competition are placed on a pedestal. In encouraging honest highly productive labor, the "devaluation" of the effect of incentives, wage leveling and instances of formalism in assessing the results of labor must not be allowed. Here trade union organizations have the crucial say.

Increasing the effectiveness of incentives will help the successful implementation of the program of creative work outlined by the 26th congress and the attainment of the targets of the first year of the 5-year plan.

COSMOS-1283 SATELLITE LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD171614 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul, TASS--Today the Soviet Union has launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1283, to continue studies of the natural resources of the earth for various branches of the Soviet economy and for the purposes of international cooperation.

The initial revolution period is 88.9 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--278 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface 184 kilometres, orbit inclination--82.3 degrees. The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

PRAVDA REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SALYUT-6

PM171145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Toward the Orbital Stations of the Future"]

[Text] The unprecedentedly long flight of the Soviet orbital scientific station Salyut-6, now in its fourth year, is a bright page in the history of cosmonautics.

A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held in Moscow on 13 July was devoted to the main results of the five long-term expeditions on the Salyut-6--Soyuz space complex.

Yu. N. Chernyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department, who led the press conference, gave the floor to Academician A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The president assessed the Salyut--Soyuz complex as an orbital scientific laboratory on board which a tremendous volume of research has been performed in connection with the study of near-earth space, astrophysical projects, technological experiments and observations of the earth from space. Together with the devices with which Salyut-6 was equipped before launching, in the course of more than 3 years of operation new research equipment, delivered by transport and freight spacecraft, has appeared on board the station.

The academician noted in particular the very informative nature of the method of photographing the earth's surface from orbit. In just 10 minutes it is possible to photograph from the station a territory with an area of 1 million square kilometers. Using aerial photography, for instance, this would take several years. A very important part of the study of the earth was the work to reveal large-scale geological structures, particularly the geological faults with which mineral deposits are usually associated. A considerable amount of new information has also been obtained by materials technologists, who obtained data on experiments undertaken in space on crystallization and the smelting of substances under the specific conditions of an extraterrestrial environment. This is priceless scientific material.

A. P. Aleksandrov also assessed highly the international part of the Salyut--Soyuz program, in which cosmonauts from the fraternal countries are taking part. In conclusion he said that the research on board Salyut-6 is an outstanding achievement for Soviet science and technology and a major step toward creating permanent orbital complexes with replaceable crews.

Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Doctor of Technical Sciences A. S. Yeliseyev then spoke.

Work on near-earth orbital stations, he said, constitutes the basis of the Soviet space program. Back in 1969 in the Kremlin at a meeting of the crews of the Soyuz-6, 7 and 8 spaceships, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that Soviet science views orbital stations with replaceable crews as man's highway into space....

Large-scale scientific laboratories will emerge for studying space technology and biology, medicine and geophysics, astronomy and astrophysics.

Soviet scientists and the creators of space technology view this as the most effective way of resolving many scientific and economic tasks. During the flight of the Salyut-6 station over 1,600 experiments have been carried out in various avenues of research. A record duration for a station's manned utilization has been achieved. The longest continuous spaceflight by one crew was 185 days.

The Salyut-6--Soyuz--Progress space complex is a new generation of orbital system. It contains all the main elements necessary for the existence of future permanent space laboratories with replaceable crews and replaceable scientific equipment. Manned transport space ships are used to deliver crews to the station and return them to earth. The flight program provided for the use of two types of ships--the Soyuz and the Soyuz T. The Soyuz T ship has undergone flight tests and at the same time ensured the work of the complex. The tests have now been completed and it is to replace the Soyuz spaceship, which has now been in service for 14 years. The Progress freight spacecraft have played an important part in the efficiency of the complex's utilization.

Soviet scientists and designers, A.S. Yeliseyev said in conclusion, have acquired invaluable experience in creating and operating spacecraft and unique scientific instruments. This experience will form the basis for preparing future flights. It will make it possible to take the next steps confidently along the path of opening up space in the interests of all mankind.

The most important scientific data obtained during the Salyut-6 flight were described by Academician R.S. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute. He described the experiments in the interests of astronomy, geophysics, geology, natural history, materials technology and other spheres of knowledge. A special place in the scientific program was taken up by experiments on space technology, the scientist said. Their main objective was to reveal the features of certain processes under extremely low-gravity conditions [usloviya mikrogravitatsii], to obtain homogenous semiconductor, optical and other materials, and also to make further use of them for the needs of electronics, laser technology, infrared radiation instruments and other purposes. The first results of the research have shown the promising nature of the new scientific salient. In elaborating the program of national economic research on the Salyut-6 station, the orders of several hundred organizations of 22 of the country's ministries and departments were considered.

Speaking of the international part of the program carried out by the cosmonauts, R.Z. Sagdeyev stressed the continuity of the research. Each international expedition added its instruments and apparatus to the scientific equipment already on board the station. The range of research was thus considerably expanded.

Flights by Soviet and international crews are a graphic example of the achievements of Soviet cosmonautics and of the socialist countries' scientific and technical cooperation. The results of the research carried out will undoubtedly be an important contribution to the achievements of world science.

The enormous amount of work performed on the Salyut-6--Soyuz orbital complex, Academician O.G. Gazenko said in his speech, has made it possible to accumulate valuable experience in medical provision for man's long-term stay in space. For almost 2 years, or 676 days, the orbital complex has worked under manned conditions more than doubling the duration of all previous manned flights by Soviet spacecraft and stations. Some 27 cosmonauts--6 of them on two occasions--worked on the station and carried out an extensive program of research and experiments, while 7 cosmonauts spent over 100 days in space. V. Kovalenok and L. Popov spent over 6 months and V. Ryumin almost an entire year in space.

O.G. Gazenko stressed that an analysis of the results of the research makes it possible to assess optimistically the prospect of further increasing the duration of space expeditions and determining more precisely the main avenues of medical research with respect to future space flights.

Special note should be made, the scientist said in conclusion, of flights by international crews with the participation of representatives of the socialist community countries under the Intercosmos program. With the aid of apparatus developed by specialists from the fraternal countries, a number of pieces of original medical and biological research and experiments were carried out. Many instruments delivered to the station were used not only during the international crews' flights but during the work of the main expeditions.

The features of the selection and training of crews and the backup for space flights at the present stage in the opening up of near-earth space were described to journalists by Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Maj Gen Avn A.A. Leonov, deputy chief of the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Center.

As for the training of the representatives of the socialist countries, it was briefer than usual. However, despite the strenuous rhythm, the crews successfully underwent all stages of training for the flight and coped with the tasks set them in a worthy manner, displaying courage and professionalism.

Scientists, specialists and cosmonauts then answered journalists' questions.

YEPISHEV, PETROV ATTEND GROUND FORCES RALLY

PM201315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 3

[Report by Col I. Bryukhovetskiy: "Political Organ Chiefs' Rally"]

[Text] The state of organizational and political work and measures to improve it in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed at a rally of Ground Forces political organ chiefs. The report was delivered by Col Gen M. Popkov, chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate.

The report and the speeches delivered by V. Nechayev, I. Rogatin, A. Derbenev and other comrades analyzed the activity of the political organs and party organizations in the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the improvement of forms and methods of organizational and ideological work in the struggle to further enhance combat readiness and consolidate military discipline. Those taking part in the rally exchanged experience of work and outlined measures to further intensify the influence of political organs and party organizations on all aspects of troops' life and activity.

The political organ chiefs were addressed by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Army Gen V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Taking part in the work of the rally was B. Gorobtsov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee.

YEPISHEV, KOLDUNOV ADDRESS AIR DEFENSE RALLY

PM201316 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 2

[Report by Lt Col V. Skrizhalin: "Political Workers' Rally"]

[Text] Those taking part in a rally of Air Defense Forces political organ chiefs discussed the state of ideological and organizational work and measures to improve it from the standpoint of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report delivered by Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Froces, and the speeches by Comrades V. Andreyev, V. Degtyarev, A. Kostin, A. Pozdeyev and others analyzed comprehensively the activity of the political organs and party organizations in studying, propagandizing and implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and improving methods of party influence on the solution of the tasks of further improving combat readiness, the quality and effectiveness of the training and educational process and of strengthening military discipline.

The rally participants were addressed by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Marshal Avn A. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

A. Soshnikov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the work of the rally.

EDITORIAL NOTES NEED FOR INCREASED VIGILANCE

PM201317 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Political Task"]

[Excerpts] The speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the world's parliaments and peoples" and the other documents adopted by the supreme organ of state power are now the focus of attention of army and navy servicemen, as they are of all Soviet people. The session's documents are imbued with profound concern for the consolidation of peace and voice an impassioned appeal for vigorous action for international security.

At meetings and rallies Soviet servicemen have demonstrated with new force their monolithic unity and cohesion around Lenin's party and warm approval of its domestic and foreign policy. Armed Forces personnel are stating their determination to devote all their efforts, knowledge and energy to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and consolidating our motherland's defense might.

The army and navy commanders, political organs, and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are faced with an important political task--conveying the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet 5th Session, 10th Convocation, to every serviceman, worker and employee of the Soviet Army and Navy. All work to explain the session documents must be aimed at further enhancing personnel's political and professional activeness and successfully resolving the tasks of the summer training period.

In organizing the study and propaganda of the session's documents, the main attention must be focused on their importance and significance for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Special attention must be paid to the in-depth elucidation of the propositions and conclusions set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the session and to the comprehensive and vivid portrayal of the activity of the Communist Party and the CPSU Central Committee aimed at strengthening peace and international security, ensuring favorable foreign policy conditions for communist building in our country, and averting a new world war.

For army and navy propagandists special significance attaches to the explanation of the USSR Armed Forces' responsibility for the defense of the great socialist gains and the need to further enhance vigilance and combat readiness. It is necessary to reach a point where each serviceman is profoundly aware of the full complexity of the present international situation and all the danger of the steps which are being undertaken by reactionary imperialist circles, headed by the United States and its Beijing accomplices, in unleashing an arms race on an unprecedented scale. Our servicemen must see clearly what a threat to peace is posed by the Pentagon's militarist activity and its saber-rattling policy. it is essential that the fact that bellicose militarist circles are shamelessly encouraging acts of overt aggression and international banditry by their henchmen and that the pitch of the world situation is becoming increasingly dangerous receive a clear and keen class assessment. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking at the session, stressed: "There is one way of this: Everything must be done now, today, to bar the way to those who like unlimited armaments and military adventures. Everything must be done to ensure people's right to life. And there can be no bystanders or indifferent people in this matter: It affects one and all."